CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
67 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
or superior excellence, after comparative tests,
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,068—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.I. SUTLEJ	6189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. SHANNON	6189	800	E. Crewe	30th "
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo :—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,567	300	9th July "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 27, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

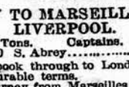
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ISPANIA	3,389	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 4th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

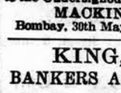
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex S. S. SINGAPORE, last September Voyage, under General Average, are hereby informed that the AVERAGE STATEMENT is already made out, and consequently they are requested to apply with their Receipts to this office.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1893, at 4-30 p. m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1893 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1893.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support, in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.



HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

OUTFITS
FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST DESIGNS FROM **JEWELLERY.** EMINENT MAKERS.

TREACHER & Co. invite attention to their splendid Stock of Jewellery, which is kept up to date by frequent importation of New Patterns and Novelties from Leading London Houses ; also to their stock of

GUARANTEED **ELECTRO PLATE** QUALITY.

Purchased only from the Best Houses at Home. This is a fact of the highest importance, as inferior and slightly plated Articles may be made to have the same superficial appearance as those of good quality, and the Maker's name and reputation is, therefore, the only Guarantee which the Ordinary Purchaser of Electro Plate has of the excellence of the Article he buys.

WILL WEAR FOR **ELECTRO PLATE.** TWENTY YEARS.

PARCELS SENT FOR SELECTION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

FOR MONSOON WEAR. Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool. All thoroughly Shrunk.

		Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	"	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	"	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	"	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	"	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	"	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	"	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the Natural Wove Flannel	from per suit	10	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING.
FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
T PLACE,
A.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the First European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano Business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano Tunings and Repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work ; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming Season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort.....From Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....From Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES. Rs. 10-8.
DRYING BOTTLES. Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 10.
FOR
THE MONSOON.
KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON!!

POPULAR DRYING BOTTLES
For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., against Damp.
Rs. 2-4 ; 3-8 ; 4 ; 4-12 ; and 6.

RAIN GAUGES,
With Funnel, Glass Measure and Receiver
Complete, Rs. 8-8.

23, Hummum Street, } **MADON, SONS & CO.,** { Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, **BOMBAY.**

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass,
Dishes, Granitine.
" Porcelain.
" Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
" "Solio" "
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Do. Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
" " Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
" Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
" Thomas's.
" Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
Plate and Print Washers.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames.
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Tape, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, **BOMBAY.**

MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	"	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	"	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	"	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CELLULAR CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CELLULAR SHIRTS
FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.
H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.

SAMPLES FREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR..............MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
"DR. BILL."
THURSDAY—"THE GONDOLIERS."
FRIDAY—"HADDON HALL."
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
"THE NAUGHTY FORTY."

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.



THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthausen..	1,432	7th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, Zanzibar, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G. Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 31st May, 1893.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUCTION SALE of all the PREMISES of the above named Company advertised to take place on the 19th June next, is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 29th Day of July, 1893.—Dated this 30th Day of May, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUCTION SALE of all the MILL PREMISES of the above-named Company advertised to take place on the 15th June next is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1893.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

THE SENSATIONAL SCANDAL CASE, HYDERABAD.—Complete and Detailed Proceedings, Evidence of Witnesses. Mr. Norton and Mr. Inverarity's full Speeches. Magistrate's Judgment and Exhibits with Mrs. Gertrude Mehdi Hasan's Photo over 600 pp. Price Rs. 3.

THE FRUITS OF HONESTY.—A very interesting Novel, giving an insight into the working of the Amla Classes. Highly spoken of by Sir A. C. Lyal, Mr. Harrington, and others. Price Re. 1-4.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT.—Anotated by Mr. K. B. Seth, full with fresh Rulings and Notes up to date, an exhaustive introduction with special Rules and Regulations of all the Administrations, over 450 pp. bound. Rs. 3.

"THE INDIAN STAMPS ACT.—Commentated by Babu Buldeo Prasad, 2nd Edition with Tables of Stamp, description of duties, its nature, &c., with 700 rulings, and 760 Circulars and Regulation; Table of Cases, 1,000 pages bound Rs. 10

THE NEW ROYAL DICTIONARY.—English-Hindustani and Hindustani-English, 1057 pages, of a well selected vocabulary of the best and most frequently used words. No better and cheaper Dictionary like this. Immensely useful both to Englishmen and Indians. No need of Forbes Dictionary. 3,000 Copies already sold. Price Rs. 2-8.

V. P. Charges and Postage extra. Apply, Manager, The "Advocates," Lucknow.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS
FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVE.

BRAIN PANACEA gives tone to the Nervous system in general, is unparalleled in effect, and certain in action in all cases of Nervous Debility, Prostration, &c., arising through whatever cause.

BRAIN PANACEA.—In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the Precursor of all diseases of the Spinal Cord, has proved always an infallible Remedy.

BRAIN PANACEA, if taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, has always been found invaluable for keeping the ideas fresh and clear.

BRAIN PANACEA produces Sound and Refreshing Sleep after work, and is a sure prop to the over-worked and brings back the lost energy, vitality, and vigour in both Male and Female.

BRAIN PANACEA is used by Male and Female without regard to age in recuperating their lost health and worn-out constitution.

BRAIN PANACEA, if timely used, prevents Debility and waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c.

BRAIN PANACEA is particularly recommended to Females in their peculiar disorders and painful Ailments.

BRAIN PANACEA is a pleasant and tasteless non-irritating stimulant, an excellent Tonic, and a delightful invigorant. Is sold at Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 by all Medicine Vendors.

CAUTION! The Increasing Popularity and demand of this really wonderful Remedy have created many spurious and worthless Preparations. Public is requested to be careful of being imposed upon by such Preparations and insist to have this remedy only.

23, Hummum Street. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882
and
In the Matter of The JADOWJI RAGHOWJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).
VASSONJI NANDJI ....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE STARLING has FIXED THURSDAY, the 15th Day of June, 1893, at 10-30, in the Forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for proceeding with the Winding-up of the said Company under the order, dated the 18th day of April, 1893, and for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and in the meantime His Lordship has by an order, dated the 20th day of April, 1893, appointed N. C. Macleod, Esq. to be Provisional Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 29th day of May 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 29th Day of May 1893.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES Oxodized and Plated Clasps and Buckles, neat fancy patterns, from Rs. 3-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B," care of this Office.

WANTED, a LADY TEACHER, (Native preferred) to teach English, Marathi, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Music, Needle-work and Drawing. Apply stating terms required and with copies of testimonials to Mr. JETHASHANKAR PRABHASHANKAR, Rajkot City.

WANTED, a BILLIARD TABLE. Apply with details to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, Deccan Club, "Hirabaug, Poona."

WANTED, an ENGINEER to fit up and work a Ginning Factory. Candidates to apply to H. H. the THAKORE SAHEB of Wadhwan, with testimonials.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. O. Campbell's Furniture, Valuable Garden, and Cow, &c., at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

THE Giant Patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium steel reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSTANT HEADACHE CURE.—A speedy, certain, and safe cure for Headaches of all origins, whether sick, bilious, nervous or hysterical. Also a positive relief in Neuralgia. Order sharp. A limited supply only. Per Box As. 14. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

TEA!—OUR TEAS enjoy the Highest Reputation for their Purity and Delicacy of Aroma. Once tried, ever sought for—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—"MACHINERY for GAS ILLUMINATION. For particulars apply to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Wadhwan.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

SELLING OFF! Closing Business!! Half Prices!!! Up-Country orders Full Reductions. Good fittings for sale.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

DRINK BOVRIL.—It is 50 times more nourishing than Extract of Meat or similar other Beef Tea. Invaluable in Kitchen for enriching Gravies, Soups, &c., Re. 1 per tin. Bovril Wine Rs. 1-8 per Bot. Bovril Biscuits Re. 1-8 per tin.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 Tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for prompt delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 25 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th May, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COAL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 o'clock (Gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, Tenders for the early supply of about 5000 tons of Best Double Screened SOUTH WALES COAL from one of the following Collieries, viz:—

Nixon's Navigation. | Harris' Deep Navigation.
Ferndale. | National Merthyr.

Tenders to be sealed and superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL," and to state the rate per ton of 20 cwt delivered into Lighters alongside, and the approximate date of delivery.

A certificate will be demanded to prove that the Coal is from the Colliery named.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1893.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.
East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghorapdeo Roads.
North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.
West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, subject to any reasons which may be given to the contrary, the Municipal Commissioner proposes, under Section 418 (i) of Bombay Act III of 1888, TO PROVIDE the following Local Standards of Weight and Measure:—

A.

4 Sers.
8 Sers.
10 Sers or ¼ Maund.
20 Sers or ½ Maund.
40 Sers or 1 Maund.
80 Sers or 2 Maunds.

And to withdraw all the Avoirdupois Weights now in use.

B.

For the Phurra (dry) measure containing 16 Pylees or 3145 cubic inches, to substitute a Phurra (dry) measure containing 17 Pylees or 3341·52 cubic inches.

The Commissioner will be glad to receive and consider any objections which may be forwarded to him on or before 15th June next.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th April, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of SALHIGRAM KHUNNAH and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney ARTHUR MARSDEN, in No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay by its Agent and constituted Attorney HENRY GRAYSON FIDLER...Plaintiffs.
vs.
MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of HARSAMAL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in four several lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1893, at the hour of Four O'clock, in the Afternoon, namely, Lot No. 1 on the 15th, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 on the 16th, and Lot No. 4 on the 17th day of June, 1893.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Juggernath Khunnah, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, as his Assignees and of the abovenamed Defendant Madhowram Buldevdas, or any of them in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, situate, lying and being formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, on the North side of the Victoria Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 13,338 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3,335, old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3649, of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dawood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of the 1st Moozavar Packady's Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under old No. 335, and New No. 11622, Old Survey No. 423, New Survey No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavur Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 1st Muzavur Packady Street, and containing by admeasurement 1580 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 325, 334, 336 and 337, and New No. 11616, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavar Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the message, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1861, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4

All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Well-set, otherwise called Nagpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 11032 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 382, and new No. 2250, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3093, 3095, 3096 to 3099, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Emam Wada, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Ludha Ebramjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Sultan Nawaj Jung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Bennett and Co. Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with the International Competition for an Army Transport Cart has been EXTENDED to the 30th September, 1893.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of Subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., and Vundravandass Pursotumdass.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATELL,
HURKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJEE GOKALDASS,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 561 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
vs.
DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading formerly under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandu Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the message, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (620 2-9) six hundred and twenty square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collecter of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Laljee Champsey, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for sometime past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants; and secondly in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453 3-9) four hundred and fifty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. ——, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Tricumjee Weljee, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for some time past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 10th, 1893, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1893:—

I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II.—Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
III.—Clothing.
IV.—Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I, II, and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required regarding miscellaneous stores, oils, or clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed—
Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.

Agent's Office: Dharwar, 13th May, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.
vs.
LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the message, building and godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 4919, 4920, 4921, 5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was formerly in the occupation of Ghansey Kessowjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia......TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months
Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYAS & Co......	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS..............................	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND...........	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
MOET & CHANDON	Epernay.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN ...	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS TO HAND.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure Condensing ENGINES, having 26 inches Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, indicating 425 Horse Powers, of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.'s make.
For Prices and other Particulars apply
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

FOR SALE, at Chiklda, the Sanitarium of Berar, in the Satpura Hills, Ft. 3700 above sea level. TWO BUNGALOWS in Compounds, adjoining each other, the property of NARAHAR BHAGWANT PURSHOTTOM BHAGWANT DESHPANDIAS, Ellichpur City, to whom application should be made.
Any offer above Rs. 4,300 will be accepted for the Bungalows jointly, or Rs. 4,200 for Bungalow No. 1, Rs. 400, for Bungalow No. II.

FOR SALE.
FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR
SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0," Gauge with outside Cylinders 8" by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level ....About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 .... " 70 "
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

"SUTHERLAND HOUSE SCHOOL,"
ALBERT SQ., CLAPHAM, LONDON, S.W.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen. Every Home Comfort. Tennis. Special Arrangements made for Indian Children. Address, the Principal—MISS DAWSON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.........£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	830
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	320
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	680
Hinganghat Mill	780	500	500	40 25	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x1
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,625
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,600	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	55)
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3)
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20)
Albert Ginning Co	180	500	all		450
				18 pr. ct.	945
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,000	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
				16	220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
				130	
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	118½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
				75	235
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	930

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26	
China Leaf	"	25-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-5	"
Do. do. new	"	25-2	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-13	
English Sovereigns	"	16-5	
Do. Drazons	"	16-4	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	226	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
vo-Francs	"	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Election of a Representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Treacher and Company, Limited, Hornby Road, 4-30 p. m.
Lecture on Phonography, F. C. Institute, 8-30 p. m.
Willard's Opera, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Nuddea (s), from Calcutta ; Baroda (s), Hamburg ; and Malacca (s), London. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; and Virawa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Afrikander (s), for Hamburg ; and Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder and Baroda entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Bentala left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malacca and Indra entered and the s. s. Lombardy, Resolve, and Singapore left the dock yesterday.

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET.—The Y. M. C. A. practice nets will be put up on and from this date as usual (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a meeting of football players, in the Gymkhana, to-night, at 5-45 to make arrangements for the coming season.

THEFT AT CHUNA STREET.—Maria Costa, a Portuguese woman, residing at Chuna Street, reports to the police of the theft of Rs. 66-9 in cash from her box, in her house.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 1st June, 1893.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Gopal Sookdayal, aged thirty-five years, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, was on Monday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from severe internal injury, caused by his having accidently fallen down a staircase, while sweeping the first floor of the Bombay City Mill.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Ootumchand Inderji, employed in the service of Chuttoorbhooj Heerachund and residing at Pinjrapole, reports to the police, that on Monday last, at about 8-30 a.m., he lost a currency note for Rs. 100 somewhere between Bapoo Khote Street and Chuckla Street. The note was given to the complainant, who is only eleven years old, by his master to pay one Whake Yalack. The number of the note is not known.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The following programme will be played at the Co-operage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 9 o'clock, to-night, (weather permitting).—

Lancers	Haddon Hall	P. Bucalossi.
Overture	Il Conte D'essex	Mercadante.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Finale	Stradella	Flotow.
Scena ed Aria	Lassedio di Arlem	Verdi
Valse	Fantasie	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. E. Briggs, wife of Mr. C. Briggs, bandmaster of a native regiment, appeared to answer a summons taken out against her by Mrs. C. Carran, the wife of a fitter, living at Haines Road, Byculla, charging her with using abusive language and insulting her. On the case being called on for hearing the accused tendered an apology for having made use of such language towards the complainant, who accepted the apology, and the case was withdrawn.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN WIDOW.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of a European widow, named Rosa Romanini, aged eighty years. The deceased was an inmate of the widows' home and lived at the home, Byculla. For a couple of days prior to the 11th ultimo she had been complaining of giddiness, and on the 11th ultimo while getting out of bed she got up herself and called for Mrs. O'Brien, the matron of the home, and informed her that the deceased fell down sustaining injury to her left thigh bone. On the following day, Mrs. O'Brien took deceased to the hospital, where she was detained for treatment. On the 7th instant fever set in, the deceased gradually got worse, and she died, at 10 o'clock, on Monday night. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was exhaustion following the fracture of the thigh bone. The jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence.

CRICKET AT BHAVNAGAR.—A cricket match was played between the Self-Rising Club and the Nagar Gymkhana team on the gymkhana ground, on the 27th and 28th instants, resulting in the success of the Gymkhana team by twenty-one runs. The Self-Rising Club went in first, and was disposed of for forty-five runs, Mr. L. R. Thackar contributing twenty-two. The Gymkhana team then entered and was dismissed for forty-two runs, Mr. M. S. Desai contributing twenty. In the second innings the club was allowed to score only thirty-four runs, Mr. M. S. Desai's bowling took nine wickets for twenty-one runs. The Gymkhana team was unlucky in the beginning of the second innings losing seven wickets for four runs, and defeat seemed to be certain, but Messrs M. S. Dessai and V. M. Mehta began their work and good luck set in. The score reached the respectable figure of fifty-eight. Mr. Desai alone scored thirty-nine runs (not out) and Mr. Mehta seven runs. The fielding of the Self-Rising club was excellent. Mr. D. H. Vobra entertained both the teams at the Gymkhana house on the evening of the 28th instant.

GOA NEWS.—The election of a Deputy for Ilhas took place on the 14th instant, and Mr. Neves Ferriera was returned unopposed.—Mr. D. G. de Minezes, the Advocate-General, has been transferred to the District Judgeship of Ilhas in place of Mr. Alfred A. de Mendonca David, who is appointed to the post of the Advocate-General.—General Daniel Ferreira Pestano has been decorated with the Grand Cross of S. Bento de Aviz.—By the demarcation limits the work of which was complete in April last in the district of Satary the Portugeze Government have received the two villages of Satrem and Ambechogonval from the British territory. These two villages have an area of six square milesand for the last forty-five years were left uncultivated.—The Portuguese Government have issued orders not to cut the trees nor grow cerials by *cumorins*.—His Grace the Archbishop Alvares has been honoured with the title of Knighthood of the Grand Order of the Crown of Thores of America. He is reported to be coming to Goa from Ceylon.—A notice of three months has been given by the Supreme Executive Tribunal of Lisbon to Admiral Texeira da Silva, the late Governor General of Goa, to put in his defence regarding the arbitrary postponement of the Municipal election of Bardez which was fixed on 27th November last. The order postponing the election was dated 28th November, when the election had already taken place.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s.s. Aldgate, in the Prince's Dock, this evenning, at 9-30 p.m. Captains officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A VIENNA correspondent writes on the 4th instant: The news of abundant rain in all parts of the Monarchy, and especially in Hungary, outweighs in importance present political events in the allied Empire. The cold and rain continues, and there is the constant fear of the temperature going below freezing point at a moment when moisture is so great that the plants would suffer above and below the surface. Telegrams from Prague show that in some parts these fears have been confirmed. Extensive fields of young betroot for the manufacture of sugar are hidden under several inches of snow. From Hungary incessant rain is announced, and from Roumania the beginning of floods, which have in some parts interrupted railway traffic.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobaco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

A SPORTING SCRIBE, writing of the big race to the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, says :—Isinglass, Ravensbury, and Raeburn were early on view in the outer Birdcage, and the first and last named gave most satisfaction, although Ravensbury showed traces of improvement made since the Craven week, and of such a little later he furnished absolute proof in the race. Harbinger was also much liked, while of the others Perigord by far and away proved the most attractive. There is no need to descant at length concerning the actual struggle : it was the Middle Park Plate over again, with this difference, that the length and a-half verdict of the autumn was reduced to exactly half that distance by Ravensbury, while Raeburn did not succeed in getting so near the winner as he did in the Two year-old Derby, which is easily accounted for by the fact that, as I pointed out last week, he has not undergone anything like so strong a preparation as has Isinglass. Son of a Gun cut up moderately indeed, and in connection with this colt it may be mentioned that a vast amount of "bogie." betting has been prevalent this season. Last week one bookmaker took from another bookmaker "forty ponies Joyful" for the Derby, a very flimsy and transparent attempt to resuscitate a lame 'un in the betting. So with Son of a Gun, after all sorts of lying stories had been circulated concerning him, he was rushed to "tens" for the Derby, whereas, after his Guineas display, 50 to 1 would more accurately represent his chance. Isinglass has only to remain well to add the Derby to his Two Thousand triumph, and those bookies who have given four against the field have a long way the worst of the argument, seeing that, although Meddler has been removed, the first three in last Wednesday's race are standing up, very much *en evidence*. The remainder of the second day's racing requires no comment, beyond mention of Morny Cannon's brilliant riding of Right Down in the Selling Plate, which was his first win, by the way, in the Kingsclere service.

The story of the breeding of Isinglass is amusing and interesting. Being at Crichel some years ago, Captain Machell, after looking over the brood mares, was assured by Lord Alington that one of the worst was Deadlock, and that anydody might take her for £20. The captain paid the money on the spot, and Lord Alington gave him a golden sovereign back for luck. The mare was passed on with four others by the Captain to his brother-in-law in Lincolnshire, and some time afterwards, finding her in bad condition, the owner of Bedford Lodge took her home again, and sent her to Isonomy. He sold her when in foal, to Mr. M'Calmont for £500—no extravagant price considering the fee of £200—and her offspring was eventually Islington, which certainly more than paid his way. In 1889 the mare went to Crafton and bore a filly, Craftiness. In 1880 she visited Isonomy, and had the following year Isinglass. In 1890 she went to Satiety and had a chestnut filly, Strike, now two years old. She missed in 1892, but in 1893 had a colt by Satiety, which died. The record of Isinglass certainly proves that his owner has been largely favoured by fortune, and it is no less true that he has materially benefited by the masterly experiences of Captain Machell and the zeal and ability of Jewitt. After Isinglass had won the Two Thousand, he did not look at all distressed. Tommy Loates seemed quite unconcerned, and Jimmy Jewitt appeared as if he had trained many and many a Two Thousand horse. There was, however, but little enthusiasm, and even when "All right !" was called, scarcely a cheer went up. This was not a slight to Mr. M'Calmont who is one of the most popular owners we have, more particularly when his horses win at Newmarket, but owing to the general impression that the horse was a certainty, and scarcely any other animal was ever thought about. This is Mr. M'Calmont's first success in a classic race, and we should like to see Isinglass add the Derby to his Two Thousand victory. We should also cheer heartily if the Squire of Cheveley could only oust Mr. George Newnes out of his seat for the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire at the next election. Mr. M'Calmont's luck on the turf began at once. One of his first deals was when he purchased the brood mare Garterless, with a colt by Muncaster at foot, for 300 guineas. That foal was Suspender, who won the Royal Hunt Cup last year, and but for being unsound would have gained many other victories.

THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE.

ALTHOUGH the sun still remains invisible and the rain continues to come down incessantly, writes the *Englishman* of Saturday evening, the strong winds which prevailed during the last three days have almost entirely ceased, and so far as Calcutta at least is concerned the storm may be said to be practically over. As far as can be ascertained no further damage has been done either to house property or to trees. Nothing further than what was stated in this morning's *Englishman* is known regarding the steamer in which Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mr. Whiteley left for a trip to the lower reaches of the river on Wednesday, beyond the fact that the party included Mr. Baker, an assistant of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., in whose boat the Urbasi, the party left for Gaonkhally, Neither the Great Eastern Hotel Co. nor Messrs. Cook & Kelvey have heard from them since they left Calcutta, and Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. can give no further information. This is mainly due to the interrupted telegraphic communication with the stations down the river, and also to the fact there are no other steamers running up or down the river from whom any particulars can be obtained. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. are of opinion that the Urbasi probably got as far as Tumloo on Thursday on her return voyage, and that she must have anchored there on receipt of the telegram sent to the tindal by the firm ordering him to stop there until the weather cleared up, and until the vessel could proceed without danger. If this surmise proves correct there is nothing to apprehend, as there is a tolerably comfortable dak bungalow at Tumlook, and the party will return safely with perhaps an interesting account of the storm and of their eventful voyage.

A correspondent writes that the damage done to houses and fruit trees at Barrackpur has caused a great loss to the inhabitants of the station. Along the Grand Trunk Road many huge trees have been uprooted and cause some obstruction to traffic. In other quarters of the station the roofs of numerous thatched houses have been blown away. The country whole for miles round Calcutta is one vast sheet of water.

The following is Mr. Little's report up to 8 a. m., 27th May. The centre of lowest pressure continued its northerly course, but its motion appears to have become very slow, as the barometer remained almost unchanged throughout the past 24 hours at all stations in Lower Bengal, except probably at places such as Saugor Island, near which the centre passed. At 8 a. m. yesterday pressure at Calcutta was practically at the the lowest point it reached during the passage of the storm, and since then there has been a rise of only 89 inch. The only large changes reported are ·320 inch at Saugor Island and ·254 inch at Midnapur. Winds are cyclonic and very strong in the north and east of the Bay. The average velocity at Saugor Island since 8 a.m. yesterday was 30 miles an hour and the rate at 8 a. m. this morning is no lower, but it has diminishel steadily since yesterday while the velocity at Diamond Island is 22 miles an hour. The observations at Puri and Cuttack show that rainfall has practically ceased in Orissa and that weather is becoming more normal. Rainfall is chiefly in Burma, Arakan, and Lower Bengal, the falls in the last being all over 2 inches.

Weather is still very disturbed in the north of the Bay, and while gradients continue so unusually steep strong winds and rough sea must prevail.

MR. DAVITT has had a unique experience of Parliamentary elections. He was elected for county Meath in 1882, but his term of penal servitude not having then expired, he was declared disqualified. In December, 1891, after the split in the Irish party, he became a Nationalist candidate for Waterford City, but was defeated by Mr. J. E. Redmond, a Parnellite. At the general election last year he was returned for North Meath, but unseated on the petition of Mr. Pierce Mahony. Shortly afterwards he was returned unopposed for North-East Cork, a safe Nationalist seat, but this he is unable to hold in consequence of the legal proceedings taken against him by Mr. Pierce Mahony to recover the costs of the North Meath election petition.

MR. MAX O'RELL, the popular lecturer, who has recently been delighting our colonial cousins, is a most amusing *raconteur*, as full of good stories and funny witticisms in private life as he is on the public platform. Like most other well-known men, he is perpetually being pestered by requests for money from total strangers, who do not so much beg as demand, and frequently require an answer by return of post. One, a Frenchman and a total stranger, once wrote to ask him for fifty pounds, and managed to be very polite until he had signed his name at the end of his petition. But then, just before he sealed the envelope up, his natural vivacity got the better of him, and he appended the following astonishing postscript :—"Come, you may as well send the money ! You won't miss it, you rascal !" The rascal, as Mr. Max O'Rell remarked confidentially, certainly did not miss it, for the simple reason that he did not send it.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 20th May 1893 ; under the Inventions of Designs Act, 1888 :—James ColemanConnell, and "Dovedell," Simla, for an automatic safety buckle ; Fredderick L. Montgomery, Machinist, of 390, 11th Avenue in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for roller cotton gin ; James Jones Meldrum and Thomas Frederick Meldrum, Engineers, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in, or connected with, steam generator and other furnaces and in stam jet blowing apparatus used in connection there with ; George Edmond Donisthorpe, of 12, Oat Lane in the City of London, England, Merchant, and Taylor Burrows, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, in the County of Surrey, Engalnd, Engineer for improvements in machinery or apparatus for breaking, scutching, and decorticating flax, rhea (China grass), and similar fibres ; Thomas Cattell Jones, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., and George Winter, Tea Planter and Electrical Engineer, both of Shumshernugger Tea Estate, Shumshernugger, Sylhet, in Assam, British India, for a new or improved method of electrically fermenting the tea leaf and appliances therefore ; George Edmund Donisthorpe, of 46, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant and Taylor Burrows, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London England, Enginee, for improved machine for scutching flax, hemp, rhea, jute, or other like fibrous stems or plants ; Hugh MacPail, of Wakefield, England, Engineer, Edward Simpson and Charles Henry Simpson, both of Wakefield, England Soap Manufacturers, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, generating steam and evaporating liquids ; Robert Bushby, Marine Surveyor to the Government of Bengal and resident of Calcutta, for a rotary motor for steam or water power ; Henry Wicks, of the Firm of Messrs. Burn and Co., Engineers, Howrah, for an hydraulic press.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, in Superior Revenue Service of State Railways in India, for a new or improved contrivance for securely keeping keys, more particularly railways points-locks keys, as also for indicating the presence and absence of work-people and such other uses, to be called "Boyce' Automatic Safety Indicator." (Filed 11th May 1893.) Olaf Terp, of Parkfield House, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of emery wheels, grindstones, hones millstones, and the like (Filed 15th May 1893.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section 4 of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section 2 of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. C Dozey's invention for automatic action for working the grid tables attached to Watson's Patent Hydraulic Jute Press into position by the utilization of waste Hydraulic power. (Specification filed 20th February 1889.) Mr. L. Laportes, invention for improvements in spinning machines. (Specification filed 16th Febuary 1889 ; Dr. F. Borel and Mr. E. Paccaud's invention for an electric apparatus for use either as an electro motor or as an electric current meter. (Specification filed 16th February 1889) ; Mr J. A. S. Biernatzki's invention for improvements in cotton waste pickers. (Specification filed 13th February 1889) Mr. J. B. Witt's invention for an improved method for cooling air gases and fluids. (Specification fleld 9th February 1889 ; Mr A. H. B. Sharpe's invention for improvements in tea-rolling machines. (Specification filed 16th February 1889) Mr F Greenig's invention for the manufacture and production of an improved material or compound adapted for use as a substitute for ivory, horn, whalebone india-rubber, gutta-percha and other materials ; also as a coating or varnish for water-proofing and other purposes. (Specification filed 16th February 1889) : Mr. A. Parkes' invention for improvements in the extrac tion of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same and in solvents for such metals. (Specification filed 8th Febbruary 1889) ; Mr. A. J. Eli's invention for improvements in lamps for burning petroleum and similar fuel. (Specification filed 8th February 1889) ; Mr. G. P. C. Holmes invention for a new or improved combined racketholder and press. (Specification filed 11th February 1889) ; Mr. J. Mac-tear's invention for an improved process of preparing or treating vegetable fibrous material for obtaining fibre therefrom. (Specification filed 16th February 1889) ; Mr. J. Lewthwaite's invention for method of constructing brak waters, groins moles, sea-walls, foundations for lighthouses, coast defences and other like works. (Specification filed 16th February 1889) ; Mr. F. W. Oliver's invention for a new and improved method of producing coloured transparencies. (Specification filed 8th February 1889.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imaum, 2,705 tons, Commander S E Penberthy, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2,158 tons, Commander A Mackinlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (16th May), with a cargo of 4,090 tons coal.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Malacca, 2,615 tons, Commander P W Case, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from London (2nd May), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons Commander E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (27th April), with a general cargo and 102 deck passengers.

THE steamer Baroda, 2,022 tons, Commander L Doherr, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Humburg (15th April), with a general cargo and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Commander A B Case, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Calcutta (29th April), via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Plimmer, Mr Angus, Mrs Warner and child, Mr Joonewarden, Mr Sweeney and four deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, 2,711 tons Commander A. C. Loggin, cleared yesterday for China, &c, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—M S A Dengan, Mr C S White and Mr Reedle. For Melbourne—Surgn-Major Haigette and R H Roe. For Yokohama—Mr Swain Dmeka. For Shanghai—Mr C Lalcaca. For Colombo—Mr Renihold, Col C F Johnson Douglas, Mrs H S Grey and Mr and Mrs Daniel.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Sutlej	2044	Worcester	London	2-6	P & O Co
B	Nedjel	1692	Crawford	Port Said	1-6	Ralli Bros.
C	K. Arthur	1047	Fairweather	P. Gulf	30-5	B&P S N Co
D	Elba	1498	Cantell	Hull	1-6	C M & Sons
F	Afrikander	1793	Hebback	Hamburgh	30-5	W&A Graham
G	J Tucker	1657	Vengelly	Odessa	1-6	K Nixon & Co
H	Laju	1246	Reed	Port Said	2-6	J Mackintosh
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	4-6	V Ebram
L	Windsor	1798	Raeburn	Trieste, &c	31-5	T Morrisons
M	Ponani	542	Adam	Bhownagur	31-5	Sherd & Co
N	Aldgate	2208	Chesheri	Hamburgh	1-6	K Nixon&Co
O	Satrunje	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	30-5	Shprd &Co
P	Skidby	2208	Strachan	Hamburgh	2-6	K Nixon
Q	Blackheath	1674	Hall	Genoa	31-5	K Nixon &Co
30 ton crane	Safari	1432	Austhavsen	Zanzibar		F Heyer

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Amana	2049	Kilgour	Marseilles	1-6	K Nixon &Co
2	Hispania	2313	Abrey	Liverpool	6-6	W&A Graham
4	Peninsular			China	31-5	P & O S N Co
6	Gwalior	1618	Spick	China	2-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2348	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyd's S N Co
8	M. Valeria	2044	Metis	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
9	Emir	2620	Robson	Antwerp	1-6	K Nixon &Co
10	Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	Dunkirk	30-5	K Nixon&Co
11	Paula	285	Prayman	Mauritius		H S Siddick
12	W. Hall	2104	Barkley	Dunkirk		E Bates & Co
15	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Antwerp	30-5	J Mackintosh

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Nuddea s	Case	Calcutta, April 29.
	Baroda s	Doherr	Hamburg, April 15.
	Malacca s	Case	London, May 2.
30	Pachumba s	Russell	Karachi, May 27.
	Virawa s	Mackinlay	Calcutta, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Afrikander s	Hubback	Hamburg.
	Singapore s	Canepa	Genoa, &c.

The steamer Peninsular. Loggin, for China, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Baroda, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Megna, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c,
" Malacca, for China, &c.
" Sidra, for Liverpool, Hull, Antwerp, &c.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

THE steamers that arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday report that the monsoon has burst over different ports they visited.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Malacca, which arrived here yesterday, from London, experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather at 500 miles from Bombay. The s. s. Nuddea, which arrived from Calcutta, experienced heavy monsoon weather between Mangalore and Vingorla, thence to Bombay variable swells and heavy rain. The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Pachumba, from Kurrachee, experienced strong S. W. swell with S. W. N. W. and westerly winds until off Bombay where light winds and showers of rain prevailed.

The rain that began to pour in Bombay on Sunday night broke yesterday afternoon. Fortunately no casualty has yet been reported. The weather at present is very remarkable, and resembles the *pucca* monsoon. The rainfall registered at Colaba yesterday was 87 cents and that brought up the total rainfall of this season to 5 inches and 32 cents. The total rainfall registered at the Esplanade is 2 inches and 86 cents ; whilst the total rain registered at the Fort is 2 inches and 52 cents.

Last night at 9 o'clock a very smart shower of rain fell, and it lasted for about an hour.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	2 14	2 45	2 11	3 76
Tuesday, 30	1 60	0 41	0 41	1 56
Total	3 74	2 86	2 52	5 32

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·637	E	2	102·5	83·6	53	...	6·89	+3·31
Agra	29·658	S W	5	108·5	83·9	56	..	3·55	+1·83
Cawnpore	29·682	S W	4	103·0	82·6	58	..	4·78	...
Allahabad	29·672	S	6	105·9	83·2	63	0·04	4·00	+2·72
Jhansi	29·623	S W	4	105·5	82·7	56	..	3·70	+2·13
Jacobabad	29·572	N W	5	107·4	70·7	30	..	3·97	+3·23
Karachi	29·578	W S W	12	106·5	86·5	26	..	4·26	+2·81
Ajmere	29·694	S E	8	105·4	78·6	66	0·10	2·74	+1·10
Deesa	29·618	S S W	...	106·9	81·2	58	..	0·61	+0·01
Ahmedabad	29·614	S W	6	104·8	83·6	64	...	0·49	..
Bhuj	29·608	W S W	17	103·6	76·9	70	...	0·01	..
Rajkot	29·650	W	13	102·9	77·6	63	...	0·00	−0·07
Veraval	29·676	W N W	7	88·1	80·2	83	...	0·41	..
Neemuch	29·642	W	9	99·8	78·6	68	0·43	3·08	+1·69
Indore	29·670	Calm	2	94·5	74·1	84	0·54	3·22	+1·53
Saugor	29·650	E S E	6	98·9	73·7	91	1·70	8·49	+5·24
Jubbulpore	29·683	S E	2	97·0	74·1	82	0·75	8·06	+4·72
Hoshangabad	29·640	N E	4	91·4	74·1	91	1·41	8·36	+6·07
Khandwa	29·671	N	7	99·2	75·8	93	0·36	4·32	+2·47
Raipur	29·659	S S E	6	100·4	83·0	51	...	5·06	+1·70
Nagpur	29·620	E S E	8	99·3	83·4	52	...	8·08	+4·28
Amraoti	29·659	E S E	3	95·1	75·8	71	...	8·23	+5·16
Akola	29·645	N W	5	98·8	70·2	87	0·67	10·63	+7·32
Surat	29·668	S E	L	96·2	79·1	83	...	0·27	−0·25
Malegaon	29·719	W	6	91·9	73·1	82	3·44	6·75	+1·43
Bombay	29·704	S	10	82·8	78·0	92	0·87	6·80	+5·21
Poona	29·709	W	11	81·1	72·4	81	1·19	5·29	+1·63
Sholapur	...								
Ratnagiri	29·745	S E	3	77·4	74·9	93	1·31	8·87	+6·67
Belgaum	29·754	W S W	7	77·3	65·8	90	0·66	9·32	+3·42
Goa	29·780	S W	7	84·1	73·4	95	1·23	9·69	..
Karwar	29·772	W	5	81·2	77·1	87	0·51	11·93	+5·25
Mangalore	29·832	E S E	3	84·3	73·4	89	1·15	18·69	+7·28
Calicut	29·808	S S E	4	84·8	75·0	90	0·57	21·45	+3·69
Cochin	29·845	Calm	M	88·8	75·1	93	0·50	31·29	+1·87
Bangalore	29·823	S S W	12	83·2	67·9	82	..	5·95	−4·62
Secunderabad	29·707	S W	10	91·6	74·8	70	...	11·03	+6·57
Masulipatam	29·721	S	13	101·7	83·0	84	...	2·46	−8·20
Bellary	...								
Cuddapah	29·742	S W	...	102·7	81·4	50	...	4·13	−5·35
Madras	29·771	W S W	16	99·3	81·6	54	...	8·11	−18·46
Coimbatore	29·815	S S E	6	86·3	79·8	87	...	8·01	−2·75
Trichinopoly	29·794	S W	8	102·1	78·3	61	...	8·83	−7·55
Negapatam	29·789	S S W	6	100·1	74·7	56	...	15·57	−20·12
Colombo	29·886	S S E	9	86·0	75·0	77	0·33	49·76	−4·22

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·65 ; G. T. H.=0·41 ; E. G. H.=0·41 ; and C. P.=0·87.

SUMMERY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Indore and Saugor the barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small in either direction. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Masulipatam and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj and Karwar, 14 at Rajkot and Neemuch and 12 at Madras. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 13° below the normal at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Secunderabad, Nagpur and Indore, and 13° above it at Karachi. The maximum is 6° to 9° in defect at Jacobabad, and Khandwa and 6 in excess at Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Agra and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Malegaon (3·44"), over an inch at Saugor (1·70"), Ratnagiri (1·31") Goa (1·23"), Aurangabad (1·19") and Mangalore 1·15") and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Neemuch, Indore, Jubbulpur, Khandwa, Akola, Bombay, Poona Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin. Pressure is abnormally low at Bombay and Surat and conditions are very favourable for more rain. Abnormals indicate that a large low pressure area lies over the Arabian Sea where the weather is more or less disturbed and a strong monsoon current appears to be blowing. On the West Coast monsoon weather conditions prevail and rain may be expected all along the Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Surat and also at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India as the strong monsoon current that is now blowing in the Arabian Sea approaches the West Coast the rainfall and wind velocities will increase on the Western side of the Peninsula. The s. s. Safari left Lamoo at about noon on the 19th and up to midnight experienced strong south-south-west winds, an overcast sky with light rain and a strong south-south-west sea ; to Latitude ·240' N., Longitude 48° E., at noon on the 21st fresh to gentle easterly to south-easterly winds, a clear sky and moderate sea ; to Latitude 15° 40' N., Longitude 68' E., at noon on the 27th a strong monsoon, sometimes increasing to a moderate gale, cloudy weather and a high south-westerly sea ; to Latitude 17° 20' N., Longitude 70° 25' E., at a.m. on the 28th strong squally winds from north-west blowing with a moderate to strong gale and a high westerly sea ; to arrival at 4 a.m. on the 29th light to moderate north-easterly south-easterly and south-westerly winds and a moderate sea ; from noon or from Longitude 64° on the 26th to arrival she had thick overcast and rainy weather.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Tuesday's observations show that the barometer is now rising, except on the Malabar Coast and a few central stations. The rise has been rapid in North-East India ; and the cyclone has now disappeared from the Indian region. The centre apparently has passed over Silchar yesterday, where eleven inches of rain fell. The baromater reads highest in Burma and lowest in the western desert ; and the gradients are less steep than they were. The conditions are generally becoming fairly normal, and the barometer is likely to rise above the average ; and the weather will clear and become fine in the course of a day or two on the West-Coast. Wind blows south-easterly, and conditions may become unsettled. The heat is below the normal in all Provinces of India, but particularly the Central Provinces and Bombay, where the weather is very cool.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th May, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·620
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of wind*	SW, NW, SSW, SW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	1·93
Fall of Rain	1·56
Total fall during month	5·16
" " year	5·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th instant	0·90

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Broune, Lt-Col, Bombay, 12th Bo Infy, on leave, from Kamptee.
Hancock, Lieut, Bombay, 3rd Bo Light Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Coffey, Major, Secunderabad, Madras Royal Artlly, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Asborn, Lt-Col, Bombay, R E, on duty, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Broune, Lt-Col, Bombay, 12th Bo Infy, on furlough, to England.
Hancock, Lieut, Bombay, 3rd Bo Light Infy, on leave, to Rajkote.
Windham, Lieut, Bombay, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to Deolali.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Forrest, Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and ex-officio Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days.

Col H S Jarrett, Assist Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept at the Presidency, will have charge of that portion of the office of the Home Dept, which is in Calcutta during the absence of Mr Forrest, or until further orders.

The services of Col C H Plowden are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Mr S W Coxon, Assist Commr, Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Hon'ble J Woodburn, C S I, Chief Secy to the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh and Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for maiking Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of the Central Provinces, vice Sir A P MacDonnell, K C S I.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn-Capt F H Burton-Brown, M B, Bengal Estabt, is appointed to officiate as a Professor in the Lahore Medical College during the absence of Surgn-Major S H Browne, M D, or until furthers, Surgn-Capt Burton-Brown's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Surgn-Capt, B K Basu, M D, Bengal Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt T H Bairnsfather, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as Offg Cantonment Magte of Umballa

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, to be the Magte of Abu, vice Capt M A Tighe.

Col M G Gerard, CB, I S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd (seconded) of the 1st Regt, is appointed to be Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from date of joining.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev Doctor A G Mowat, of the Free Church of Scotland, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the terrritories of H H the Nizam.

Mr H B Finlay, I C S, Offg Commissioner of the Benares Divn, is appointed to officiate also as Agent to the Govr-Genl at Benares, vice Mr J J D La Touche, transferred.

Lieut F C L Waller, I S C, Offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G G J S Jones.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified :—Mr R T Howe to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List ; Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in Class II ; Mr E L Vaughan to officiate in Class III ; Mr. A Mayne to officiate in Class IV ; Mr Chunilal to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List ; Mr R N Ray to officiate in Class II ; and Mr H J Brereton to officiate in Class III.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India :—To be Military Secretary,—Col I S M Hamilton, D S O., British Service, Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry, Army Head Quarters.

To be Interpreter.—Capt L Herbert, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Viceroy.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Capt S C F Jackson, D S O, Hampshire Regt ; Lieut C H H Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry ; and Lieut Q G K Agnew, 2nd Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-Genl Sir R C Low, K C B., Commanding the Oudh District :—Lieut R B Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, Officiating Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Capt H Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Depy Assist Qrmr Genl, vice Capt E W Dun, D S O., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut L H Marriott, Loyal Norta Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 6th Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Major G H Elliott, I S C, Squadron Commander and second-in-command, 3rd Bengal Cavy, (p. a.) for one year ; and Lieut and Depy Assist Comsry H H Beatley, clerk, office of the Adjt-Genl in India, (m c.) for eight months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieutt-Col W Hill, I S C, Comdt, 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, for one year ; Capt A W T Radcliffe, I S C, Wing Comdr and second-in-command, 14th Bengal Infy, for four months ; and Capt H M Prior, I S C, Military Accountant, 3rd class, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—Capt E W Dun, D S O, I S C, Wing Comdr 20th Bengal Infy, for one year ; and Lieut R B Low, I S C, Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Lancers, for four months.

Lieut N G Von Hugel, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, and temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India (m. c.) for six months.

Vety-Lieut W. R. Walker in veterinary charge Reserve depot, Saharanpur, Army Remount Dept, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut F P Webber, I S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Bengal Infy, (m p a) for fourteen days, ; Surgn-Lieut-Col J Wilson M.D., Civil Surgeon, Hazaribagh (m. c.) for six months ; and Surgn-Major A Duncan, M D, medical officer, Corps of Guides, (m c.) to 25th Novr, 1893.

Col J L N Willis, I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for Inddia to reside out of India.

Lieut and Assist Commissary A Paterson, Commissariat-Transport Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned men of the Central India Horse have been granted medals with and without gratuities for long service and good conduct for the year :—Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.—No 914, Sowar Abbas Khan, 1st Regt ; No 931, Sowar Mukaram Khan, 1st Regt ; No 390, Sowar Kasim Ali Khan, 2nd Regt ; and No 511, Sowar Kuar Pal Singh, 2nd Regt. Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.—No 876, Sowar Atar Singh, 1st Regt ; and No 532, Trumpeter Warryam Singh, 2nd Regt.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Rt Hon'ble the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned native officer and men of the 2nd Jamu and Kashmir Rifles (The Body Guard Regiment) to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit :—Jemadar Gan Singh, Sepoy Bahadur Gurong, Sepoy Mangalu, Sepoys Nariban, Tika, and Neola, and Sepoy Jai Badar.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

E I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—S J Duffill, gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Simmons, resigned ; W Forster, gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Ward, transferred to the supernumerary list ; Capt J Craven and J E Evans are granted the honorary rank of Major ; and Lieut C J Simmons resigns his commission.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Major F C Anderson to be Lieut-Col Comdt, vice Scott, resigned ; and Col T A Scott, (Indian Staff Corps), Comdt, resigns his appointment.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers—F W R Fryer, Esq CSI, Offg Chief Commr of Burma, to be Hony Colonel.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C O Halliday, R E, is appointed to the Military Works Dept as an Assist Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out India on private affairs :—Comdr C W Hewett, R I M, for one year.

Comdr R D P Jones, R I M, Assist Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India, (p. a.) for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A R Colquhoun, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, whose services were lent to the British South African Company, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances from the 1st April 1892, on which date Mr Colquhoun resigned the service of that Company, to 11th March 1893, and leave on medical certificate without allowances in extension thereof for eight months.

Lieut-Col T B B Savi, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Offg Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Central Division, is granted six months' special leave.

Mr E W Arundell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay, is transferred to the Central Division as Offg Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways.

Mr J Wilcocks, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, is on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay.

Mr H A S Fenner, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department :—G Hawkes and A W U Pope, to class II, grade 2 ; N M Carnell and C L Biscoe, class II, grade 3 ; S C G Wood, F D Kiernander and L C D Bean, class II, grade 4 ; W H Price, H B Holmes, G S E Rice, L Gordon and Lieut V Murray, R E, class III, grade 1 ; A B Prussia, C E Stanley, and C L Taylor, class III, grade 2.

The following permanent promotions are made of officers in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department :—E W M Hughes, G Winmill and A S Jameson, to class I, grade 2 ; A Morton and C E Cardew, class I, grade 3 ; C H Mackie and J Rickie, class II, grade 1 ; G E Jones, class II, grade 2 ; R Woollcombe, C F White and R Tickner, class II, grade 3 ; R K Biernaki and A Peyton, class III, grade 1.

The following Locomotive Probationers in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways are confirmed as Assist Locomotive Superintendents in their present grade :—Messrs. P A Hyde, J R Phillips and E S Strong.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the date specified :—P M Madge, to Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank, 16th March, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The undermentioned student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is admitted into the service as an Assist Surgn, with effect from the date specified :—Mr. Malhar Narayen Korde.

The services of third grade Assis Surgn Mr Malhar Narayen Korde, of the Imperial Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr, Central Provinces.

Alexander Fermie, L R C P and S of Edinburgh and L F P and S of Glasgow, is temporarily appointed as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer and posted to Assam.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr B M Wilson, Sub-Assist Supdt, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr C S James, Assist Supdt, class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

THE three sons of Mr. George Du Maurier, the artist, are all clever amateur actors. Recently they won golden opinions by their performance at some Rugby theatricals, and on Friday and Saturday they created an equally favourable impression by their appearance in Watts Phillips's "Camilla's Husband" at Leamington. Mr. Guy Du Maurier's impersonation of Maurice Warner was particularly good.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CANVAS BAGS, SEPOYS COATS, PARCEL SCALES, &c.

By order of the Post-Master General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1893, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the old articles of Stock Depot, consisting old canvas bags, I. R. sepoys' coats, broken clocks, letter boxes, parcel scales, lamps, brass badges, scissors, locks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 31, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st June. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

3 cases white mulls.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales coloured blankets.
1 case Turkey red saries.
31 boxes bar soap.
2 cases saffrons.
On account of Musa Haji Soomar—
S H M 21—15 pieces Twilled Worsted Cloth.
66 inches, ex. s.s. Asia.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p. m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ships furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes, and miscellaneous other articles.

Also, small quantity of troop stores such as beef in tin, split peas, troops candles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 31, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Furniture and a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, plated, glass, and crockery ware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting ferns of various sorts, palm, standard roses, lilies, anthuriums, crotons, &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Sassoon Dock, in the Jetha of Messrs Volkart Brothers, by order of Govindas Lachmandas and on account and risk of Shiram Mota, the following bales of cotton:—

100 full—pressed bales Bhownugger good cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER GOOD COTTON.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 38, Messrs. Drenan and Co's Godown, Colaba, by order of Dwarkadas Vallubhdas and on account and risk of Marvadi Pomajee Tejajee, the following bales of cotton:—

100 full—pressed Bhownugger good cotton of Bhownugger Press Mark V. A.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong built shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good condition.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2½, 8 years old, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong dog cart.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 31, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE
AT
The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society, of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the remaining stock-in-trade of the Society consisting of lamps, games of sorts, albums, pictures, hardware, hosiery, oilmanstores, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT THE OLD SECRETARIAT, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Old Secretariat by order of Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadoor.

A large quantity of old building materials consisting of rafters, bamboos, boards, posts, corrugated iron sheets, copper, brass, iron, copper boilers, pumps, pipes, &c.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd June, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boree Bunder, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the structure known as the "Eve's Bowers" built of teak and dealwood with canvas roof, with all its furniture, mirrors, 10ft by 8ft. in mahogany frames, 15 large Koh-i-noor reflecting lamps, self-registering turnstile, garden plants, fountain, &c.

The whole will first be put up in one lot as it stands, and if not sold, then it will be sold in separate lots, and the Bowers are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR BHATTY FIELDS AT MALHAR IN SALSETTE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th prox., at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Muncherjee Pestonjee Choksey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Munmohundass Jaikissondass and Choonilall Jaikissondass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage, dated the 27th day of March, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All those several pieces of land or bhatty fields, together with the mango and other trees, and a well standing thereon, situate at Malhar Mowjay Vudwan in Salsette, admeasuring 95 acres and 18 3-9 goontas or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a bhatty field of Mahadeorao Bhasker, bearing survey No. 12, on the west by a land known as Gavtan of Mahadeorao Bhasker and boundary of the village of Malhar, on the south by the boundary of Malhar village, and on the north by the boundary of Akeorali village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 31, 1893.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE
(late of London.)

LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of flowering bulbs just to hand:—

AMARYLLIS—From one of the finest collections in the country, grown on the Plains, and warranted to give full satisfaction. Flowering bulbs finest mixed.
Per doz. Rs. 4-8. per 100 Rs. 30.

GLADIOLUS AMERICAN HYBRIDS.
A grand selection of this popular genus. Flowering bulbs in splendid mixture.
Per doz. Rs. 5, per 100 Rs. 35.

Also Anemore, Ranunculus, Narcissus Iris, Polyanthus, &c. in variety. At reasonable prices.

Also a large selection of the choicest
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Descriptive and fully illustrated Catalogue for season 1893, 94. (Ready July 1st) on application. (Postage As. 2½.)

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
A most useful work; for all interested in gardening, cloth Rs. 5. Paper Rs. 3-8. Published by
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES
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"WHYTBANK CASTLE". A very commodious house, beautifully furnished, having immense grounds. Rent greatly reduced. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Himalaya Seed Stores

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY.

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Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
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I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for ure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]

I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

A FURTHER recovery, say of ⅜ per cent., took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, to 4 per cent., though it was unaltered on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4½ per cent. A further sum of £475,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making £1,625,000 paid in within a week. The price of Bar Silver remained at 37¾d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £62½; while in New York also, the metal was unchanged in value at 82½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London declined ¼ cent, to 4·89½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 100,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 82·88 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2⅜d., at 30 days' sight. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 97⅞; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at frcs. 25·28½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. lower in all positions, excepting the most distant (in which the decline was only 1-64d.) the extreme quotations being 4 1-32d., for May-July deliveries, and 4⅛d. for September-October. The day's Import were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm,

Prices of Cotton in New York were quite unchanged yesterday at 7⅝ cents per lb. per ready Mid.-Uplands and 7·41 cents per oz. for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	4,000	6,000	5,000
Two days' do. ...	7,000	11,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,826,000	6,886,000	6,745,000

Here Cotton has been quiet in tone to-day with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Shippers have bought 1,000 bales, consisting of 600 Broach, at Rs. 206½-9; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 189; and 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173; and Amli Ginned, at Rs. 204 per candy; while the Mills have taken 700 bales made up of 500 Indore, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 171; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT.—A further decline of half an anna per cwt. all round has taken place in this market, the tone of which has been quiet, with only a small export business passing. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4-6-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ... "	4-5-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi............. "	4-7-0	"
Red Delhi..................... "	4-4-0	"
Hard Yellow................... "	5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad .... "	4-4-0	"
Hard Red .... "	4-9-0	"

SEEDS also have been quiet, with only a small export business passing, but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............................	15,509	bales.
Wheat.............................	83,133	cwts.
Linseed...........................	43,556	"
Rapeseed	12,685	"
Gingellyseed......................	1,012	"
Poppyseed.........................	3,589	"
Groundnuts	1,358	"
Castorseed	1,783	"
Rice	8,604	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but without quotable change in rates. The Yarrowdah (s.) has been put on the berth for Hamburg, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 2 9-16d. per Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, with the exception of one seller of the latter at 1s. 2 5-8d., at which a moderate amount was taken, and we also heard of Telegraphic being placed, for August-September transfer, at 1s. 2 15-32d.; and three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for this and next mail; but the amount of business passing has again been very limited, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	......1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	......1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for Fours have advanced somewhat on the monthly settlement, 104 11-16 having been attained on a steady market; and this was the closing rate for Money, with 104½ named for the June account.

SHARES are still without animation; and quotations are as before.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols..............	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes................	97⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper...........	62½
Bar Silver........................	37¾

The sum of about £475,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Turkish route right.
Route Saigon-Bangkok right.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted, this closes the Key West Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica, Haiti routes.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st instant.
Mail for Mauritius leaves Durban on the 1st of June.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	3	55 p.m.	22	56
Teheran	30	2	27 p.m.	...	26
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th May, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	1	20	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 29.

10 p.m.	80·7

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HARRISON—May 10, at 47, Chepstow Place, Pembridge Square, London, very suddenly, S. J. Harrison, formerly of the Hon'ble E. I. Co's Service, and late Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENSLEY—May 20, at Cotton Hill, Trevandrum, the wife of O H Bensley, of a son.
NOON—May 21, at Murree, the wife of Major W P Noon, Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.
PEMBERTON—May 19, at Dinapore, the wife of J S Pemberton, Esq, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ACKRILL—HAWKINS—May 24, at Fort St George, Charles Joseph, son of Joseph Ackrill, of London, to Maria, eldest daughter of D Hawkins, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

THE last mail brought the report of the discussion in the House of Lords, on May 8, on the Mymensing case. Lord Stanley of Alderley adduced it as a proof of the inconvenience of uniting executive and judicial functions in the same person. The system prevails in India, as Lord Kimberley pointed out, because the separation of the two functions would involve the doubling of the personnel of the service, an expense too onerous to be undertaken under present conditions. The Secretary of State expressed his concurrence with Sir Richard Garth in the opinion that the union of the executive and judicial powers is in itself objectionable and from that view no one will dissent. The practice is almost certain to lead to grave abuses. Lord Stanley of Alderley quoted a statement that the union of the judicial and executive powers is maintained in order to enhance the prestige of the officers of the Indian Government. This is certainly an erroneous view of the matter, for in truth the combination of powers is often so compromising to the Government, that there can be no doubt that if the financial difficulty did not stand in the way, the separation of the judicial from the executive powers would be effected without hesitation or delay. The case which gave rise to this discussion occurred in Bengal, and was the subject of a Resolution of the Bengal Government issued on the last day of last year. Raja Suryakant Acharya, a man of English education and great wealth, much of which he freely expended for public purposes, "a man of recognised position and a benefactor to the Government," when building a palace at Mymensingh, inadvertently closed a small drain, unused during the dry season, but available during the rains to carry off water from the neighbouring land. The Municipality called his attention to the matter, and the Raja, without any demur, at once proposed to build a larger and better drain at considerable cost. He handed over a portion of the money for the new drain to the Municipality, and was thanked for his kindness. Owing however to his temporary absence on a shooting expedition, the commencement of the work was delayed beyond the date fixed. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, the District Magistrate of Mymensingh, intervened, ignoring the arrangements made with the Municipality, and ordered his deputy, Mr. A. G. Hallifax, to try the Raja under the Criminal Code for causing a nuisance and malicious mischief. No complaint had been made by the Health Officer, and Mr. Phillips was aware of the arrangement entered into by the Municipality. The Raja was put on his trial, which was protracted and very expensive, the costs amounting to Rs. 30,000. While the trial was in progress, Mr. Phillips caused the Raja's wall of enclosure to be broken down, and had the old drain re-opened. This executive action was complained of as arbitrary and irregular. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott, censured Mr. Phillips, pointing out the faults which he had committed, but absolved him from the charge of having been actuated by improper motives. The latter part of this Resolution Lord Stanley denounced as an attempt to whitewash a Magistrate who had exceeded his duty. Lord Kimberley approved of the course the Lieutenant-Governor had taken. He considered that the Viceroy had no ground for interfering in a case of the kind, when the Lieutenant-Governor had not been guilty of indiscretion or any violation of duty. But his lordship emphatically declared that Mr. Phillips had displayed in the case a grievous want of discretion of a kind which in a person in that position did not reflect any credit on the Government. The Raja was a person of the very highest character and standing, and it was obvious that any magistrate of common-sense and discretion would not have proceeded against him until every effort to arrange the matter had failed. Lord Cross also held that the censure of the Lieutenant-Governor was thoroughly deserved, and insisted on paramount importance that Rajas and all her Majesty's subjects should know that they will always receive justice at the hands of the officials of the Government.

Unfortunately the Mymensingh case does not stand alone. Mr. Henry Norman Morison, of the Calcutta Bar, has forwarded us the particulars of another case equally illustrative of the danger of investing executive officers with judicial powers. As Mr. Morison summarizes the facts, in this instance a District Magistrate ordered the police to report to himself, without any preliminary inquiry on their part, that there was a true case against certain prisoners, and then he proceeded virtually to try them himself, though nominally through his deputy. It happens unfortunately, that in this case also, Mr. H. A. D. Phillips was the District Magistrate and Collector, and that Mr. Hallifax, to whom no blame is personally imputed, was his deputy. The facts are briefly these. A certain Sarat Chandra Ray, is the landholder of the village of Sararchar, in the District of Mymensingh. He was once a wealthy Zemindar, but was reduced in circumstances through his extravagance. But he is still proprietor of the village. At 2 oclock in the morning of the 26th January, of last year, a bullock-cart containing various articles belonging to Mr. Phillips, who was on tour, arrived in the Sararchar bazaar, in charge of a carter, named Sachuni. The cart stopped in the middle of the road, the carter being apparently asleep. About an hour later, the landholder, who had been drinking, came along the road with four servants, one of whom carried a lantern. He stumbled against the bullocks and fell down. Getting up he struck Sachuni once across his back with a cane, making no mark, and angrily asked why the cart was in the middle of the road. The reply was that the cart belonged to the Collector of the district, whereupon Sarat spoke very disrespectfully of the Collector. He then passed on to a house or hut of a certain courtesan named Shyama, a girl of eighteen, who had once been a tenant of his. He broke the mat wall of her house, and it appears assaulted her. In the morning he came back to repair the damage done to the mat hut and went home in a palanquin. The woman made no complaint during that day, nor until she had been pressed by the police to come forward and make a charge of house-breaking, which seeing that the house was made of mats, that were not intended to keep any visitor out, was a little absurd. When Mr. Phillips arrived in the morning at Sararchar he was informed of what had occurred, and also that a tin-box containing papers was missing, though it had been tied on a table in the cart, and no one had heard it falling out. Mr. Phillips took down the depositions of his servants, and forthwith issued a warrant for the arrest of Sarat, and his "unknown companions," not one of whom was alleged to have taken part in the assault, or in the house-breaking, or in the supposed theft of the box. The warrant charged them with the offences of rioting under Section 147, of causing hurt, Section 323, and theft, Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code. He directed that the girl Shyama should be sent up to him, and next day two additions were made to the charges, one being under Section 458, "house-breaking by night after preparation to cause hurt," and the other "absconding from justice," the police having gone to Sarat's house and looked over his grounds and not seeing him there. It is a direct contravention of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code for a Magistrate to issue warrants in a case in which he is personally interested. If Mr. Phillips believed that his box had been stolen, he should have preferred a complaint before the police, or before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the sub-division. In this case not only were the warrants for the arrest issued by the complainant himself, but also a second warrant directing the police to enter the house of Sarat Ray and search his premises, "using reasonable force, if necessary." The house was searched and the missing despatch box was not found therein—for the best of all reasons. A chowkidar, unluckily for himself picked it up on the road, and handed it over to a neighbour to carry it to Mr. Phillips. This unlucky wight was at once arrested on a charge of assisting to conceal stolen property, and kept in jail for some time; on his trial he was discharged, there being no evidence of any kind against him.

The police having obeyed the instructions to prefer charges on Form A, which represents that the police have inquired into them and found them proved (which they had not done) and also reported that Sarat Ray was not in his house, Mr. Phillips ordered a proclamation to issue the same day, requiring Sarat to appear within thirty-one days, and ordered an attachment of his property, immoveable and moveable. The thirty-one days were not given for Sarat's appearance. In the evening a large force of police proceeded to the family residence, and took possession of the house, and removed from the premises everything, including bedding and cooking pots, and the jewels on the wife, mother, sister, and another relative of Sarat Ray; they were only allowed to carry away the clothing they were wearing at the time. Of the five charges, three were unbailable, and could only be disposed of by a first-class magistrate with first-class powers of whom there were two close at hand. Nevertheless, without any reason being assigned, as the law directs, the case was removed forty miles away to the court of Mr. Hallifax, the magistrate's deputy, who had only second-class powers, and could not deal with unbailable charges. This was of course a great hardship to all the accused. Sarat Ray appeared before Mr. Halifax on the 8th February, and was released on bail. In March Sarat declined to plead guilty, Mr. Halifax not having power to deal with the case. The deputy submitted the case to Mr. Phillips for orders. Meanwhile another of the accused had taken measures to bring the case before the High Court. The pyramid of charges dwindled at once into nothingness, as quickly as it had been built up. Mr. Phillips wrote to his Assistant, "It is not clear that unbailable offences have been committed. I have no desire to press this case unduly against the accused persons. But authority must be vindicated, and the inhabitants of Sararchar protected from any further outrage or oppression. If the accused choose to confess, and throw themselves on the mercy of the Court (the fact of confessing is, in some Penal Codes, stated to be a ground for giving a lighter punishment) I have no objection to the Assistant Magistrate's giving consideration to such a plea, and dealing with the case leniently." Of course Sarat Ray "confessed" that he had been drunk, and misbehaved himself. Mr. Halifax declared the whole affair to be "a drunken freak" and fined Sarat Rs. 120 and two others Rs. 40 each. The rest were acquitted. So the case ended. All the facts go to show the peril of making a man judge in his own case, or what is about the same thing, making the head of the Police who institutes inquiries and issues warrants the magistrate to try the case either personally or by deputy.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI is still worrying Mr. Russell about the Barbour Note, and apparently will not be happy till he gets it. On the 11th May he asked the long-suffering Under-Secretary whether he was aware that the annual report of the material and moral progress did not give such statistical and other information or views as were contained in the Note, and were necessary to enable the House "to form a correct judgment of the progress, *if any*," of India, and whether in such circumstances he would furnish not only this particular note, but similar information to date. "For reasons which I gave on the 27th April," suavely replied Mr. Russell, "the Secretary of State is unable to lay Sir David Barbour's Note on the table, and I am not prepared to make any comparison between its contents and those of the annual reports. The Decennial Report is now being prepared, and may not improbably give my hon. friend some of the information which he requires. As to the statistical return, for which my hon. friend wishes to move, he is aware that the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India whether they can give it, and is awaiting their reply." Sir William Wedderburn is just as persistent respecting a recent appointment to the Bench of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, but the Hon. Baronet's Calcutta friends, whose interests he is so anxious to defend, will not find much consolation in Mr. Russell's reply. Lord Kimberley distinctly refuses to interfere, and it is clear, he thinks, that the proportion of native judges to Europeans—four to six—makes the present Bengalee complaint slightly unreasonable, to say the least. Sir William Wedderburn, however, is not satisfied with the explanations, and threatens to raise the question on the Indian Budget, the introduction of which at an earlier date than usual Mr. Caine is vainly, we hear, trying to secure. The utmost that he has hitherto obtained from Mr. Gladstone, whose indifference to Indian questions is frankly admitted by his friends, is the statement that he has not "entirely abandoned"—assuring this—"the hope of taking this matter at a more seasonable period than in recent times has been the case." Moreover, he once more conveniently shelters himself behind that dilatory Committee, as to whose functions he showed himself so extremely well-informed the previous week. "You can't discuss the present condition of Indian Finance," says the Prime Minister, "until you know what Lord Herschell and his colleagues have to say on the questions submitted for their consideration." Lord Randolph Churchill, who, it is satisfactory to notice, has his eagle eye upon India, thereupon asked whether some means could not be taken to expedite the report referred to. "If I can do anything in that direction," replied Mr. Gladstone, "it shall be done." It is doubtful whether the right hon. gentleman has thought about the matter since. Mr. Caine's faith in the virtues of an early discussion of the Indian Budget is not shared by old stagers. So far as Indian affairs are concerned he is a comparative novice. The complaint he and his friends make is founded on the assumption that if the Budget were presented before the advent of the dog-days the House would be crowded by members anxious to hear the wisdom that would flow from the lips of those who have been to India. The assumption is scarcely based upon experience, as Mr. Caine will find if he takes the trouble to consult the files of *Hansard* for a period not so very long ago when he probably was unaware of the existence of such an institution as Abkari. The annual debate on the Indian Budget is no doubt a field-day for the few, and although the time spent on the matter is occasionally of use, the discussion will never be worth much until it ceases to be academic and becomes a reality. This, of course, it will never be until some portion of the Home Charges appears upon the Estimates laid before Parliament.

THE marine court-of-inquiry, appointed to investigate the circumstances, in which the pilgrim steamer Khiva was lost at sea last month, gave judgment yesterday. The Court was composed of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and experienced assessors who inquired into the matter with the utmost care, and their finding, we imagine, is one which those who have followed the evidence recorded and reported in our columns from day to day will fully endorse. It is clearly the opinion of the court, that had not the master, Captain Schumaker, acted as he did, the death-roll among the pilgrims, who numbered almost a thousand, would have been very heavy. As it was less than thirty lost their lives, and this was due to their own indiscretion rather than to any neglect or want of tact of the master or any of his officers. The court approves of Captain Schumaker's conduct in steering for the nearest land when he found his vessel to be hopelessly on fire, and consider that he displayed in this but a proper appreciation of the necessities of the case and a due regard for the lives of his passengers. As to the ship the Court holds that it was impossible for him to save it after passengers were landed, and besides exonerating him from blame in connection with the casualty the Court considered he is deserving of the greatest credit. In this meed of praise, the officers, engineers, and crew are included. The Court also deems it right to acknowledge the prompt and generous manner in which the Sultan of Muscat provided a steamer and stores for the shipwrecked pilgrims. The Wali of Merbat and his assistant are also thanked by the Court. Mr. Fairbairn, the Chief Engineer, and his assistants who kept the engines going after the stokers had deserted the ship, well merit the eulogium of the Court. There can be little doubt that the vapours given off by the cases of oil in the hold had caused the jute to ignite which formed part of the cargo, and the court's recommendation that in all pilgrim ships the contents of miscellaneous packages should be declared, and all considered dangerous at once refused, ought to be adopted without delay. The suggestion that all holds should be connected with the steam-pipes for safety in case of fire also merits careful consideration.

WE hear from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. that most of the Commanders of British India steamers now in the Bombay harbour—some of whom arrived yesterday morning—consider that the real monsoon is now upon us. The Coast Ports between Kurrachee and Bombay are closed, communications being impossible owing to the roughnes and force of the sea. In the south from Cochin upwards the Nuddea, which arrived yesterday, had heavy weather and high seas, especially off Vingorla. The Colombo agents of the British India Company it is true telegraphed that the monsoon broke there on Friday last. If that be the case it may be that, as has happened before, the monsoon has set in simultaneously along the coast. It will be recollected that some three weeks since the monsoon was said to have burst at Colombo; heavy rain and high seas, accompanied and followed up by strong south-west winds, giving probability to the opinion that the monsoon broke then. The roll of the sea from the south-west along the coast from the north nearly to Kurrachee, has been strong and rough for over a fortnight past—a fact from which sea-faring men argued then that the monsoon was at hand. A good deal of rain has fallen at Mahableshwar for the last four days. Very heavy rain set in on Sunday and has continued since on the Ghauts.

THE week's season reports in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Prices falling in Chindwara and risen in Chanda; elsewhere steady.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Dooars to a Calcutta paper:—Lately the Bishop came up to the District to consecrate our Cemetery. He arrived after an awful journey on our new Railway. He got out all right to Lataguri, but there missed the trolly the Superintendent had sent for him, and got into the ballast train, which shunted him about on fourteen miles of line for eight mortal hours, finally landing him in a lake called Ural Bazaar Station, in a fearful storm of wind and rain, at 7 p.m. One would have thought for an august personage like the Metropolitan of all India a special might have been run the whole way. It says much for his Christian forbearance that he came up smiling.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent, writing on the 28th May, says, last week the weather assumed a monsoonish appearance. On Friday the "chota bursat" set in, with a storm and a fall of 65 cents of rain. Thunder, lightning, and high winds continue more or less. Yesterday 35 cents of rain fall; to-day it is very cloudy. Measles are prevalent among the children of the European community.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CHINA AND AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The American Secretary of State denies that the Chinese Minister at Washington has on behalf of his Government threatened retaliatory measures owing to the exclusion of Chinese from the United States.

FLOODS IN THE COTTON STATES.

Terrific floods have taken place in the Western Cotton States, and ten thousand people have been rendered homeless.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

LONDON, May 30.

At a meeting of the British East Africa Company held yesterday the Chairman said the retention of the British sphere of influence was regarded generally as a foregone conclusion that Government would probably agree to transfer the Company's territory to the Zanzibar protectorate.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

The *Times*, in a special article, insists on the importance of British trade with Siam and the interest of Great Britain in Siamese independence.

MILITARY CHARGES ON INDIA.

The *Times*, in another article, warmly endorses the protests made by successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State and by Lord Northbrook in his recent speech in the House of Lords that an undue share of military charges is imposed upon India, and concludes by stating that the present system is indefensible.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

Lieutenant the Honorable H. D. Napier from Mashad joined Colonel Yates at Herat, on the 12th instant, and is accompanying him to the Kushk Valley.

The telegram from Gilgit, dated the 22nd instant, states that all is tranquil in Chilas, and that there is no appearance of any further hostility among the local tribesmen.

A SHOOTING FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Brewster, Magistrate at Ipoh, Lower Perak, was shot dead by a companion on the 21st, whilst out-shooting. Mr. Brewster had nine years' service.

COOLY CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May. 30.

The Government of India have replied to the Madras Government on the subject of the position of the Wynaad and other planters regarding the enforcement of cooly contracts. The reply will probably be made known to the public very shortly.

THE CANTONMENT ACT.

The Secretary of State has sent a reply to H. E. the Viceroy's suggestion of the appointment of a Civil Commission to enquire into the Cantonment Act.

THE C. D. ACTS.

The question in relation to the C. D. Acts is that the enquiry would take too long a time. The Viceroy has, we believe, again pressed the matter unofficially by telegram.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

It has been decided that the troops moving between the Presidency Districts and Bombay shall continue for another year to travel by the E. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

DAIRY FARMS.

The Government of India have offered an advance of Rs. 4,000 for the establishment of a dairy farm to supply milk to hospitals at Bangalore.

PAPER CASES FOR BLANK CARTRIDGES.

It has been decided that paper cases shall be reintroduced for Martini-Henri blank cartridges, and that the manufacture shall be placed entirely in the hands of the Ordnance Department.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

At the Simla Rifle Meeting some breakages occurred with the magazine rifles; some unsuspected weak points being discovered.

INTERNATIONAL CART COMPETITION.

In regard to the international cart competition the Government of India have decided that only models and drawing will be accepted in the first instance from competitors, and not full-sized specimens. The designers of selected models will subsequently be requested to submit full-sized carts for practical test.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Sir A. Macdonald assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from Sir Charles Elliot, who left for England by last night's mail.

THE WEATHER.

The incoming vessels report bad weather, but none of them sustained any material damage. One of the light ships are not yet on her station, but it is hoped will be back in a day or two.

INAUGURATION OF A BUST.

In the presence of a large gathering of Natives and Europeans in the Town Hall, this evening, the Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton unveiled a memorial bust of the late Sir Henry Harrison.

In responding to the invitation to perform the ceremony the Hon. Mr. Cotton in a lengthy speech touched upon the chief features of Sir Henry Harrison's career in the Civil Service, paying special tribute to his unprecedented success as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation. The bust stands on a pedestal of granite on the stairs of the hall, and possesses much artistic merit, but as a likeness it is somewhat disappointing.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 30.

The Madras Tramways Company having failed to furnish proof of £75,000 capital being subscribed the extension time asked by the company cannot be favourably recommended to Government by the Municipal Council. It appears only £54,750 have actually been subscribed, but the contractors take £20,150 pounds in shares. The proposal in the council to raise the rent charged was negatived, but the President said the company had mislead the Commissioners throughout.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, May 30.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—The "Kurundwad Plate."
Mr. S. A. W's. Zoof 1
Mr. Macpherson's Magnet 2

Second Race.—The "Belgaum Derby."
Aga Khan's St. Kildare 1
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Ormonde 2

Third Race.—The "Sawantwadi Plate."
Mr. Harris' Speculation 1
Mr. Ducat's Nussoom 2

Fourth Race.—"Aga Khan's Cup."
Mr. H. E. A. W's. Cameron 1
Aga Khan's True Blue 2

Fifth Race.—The "Maiden Galloways."
Aga Khan's Showhiman 1
Mr. H. E. A. W's. Columbus 2

THE EUROPEAN COLONY AT KABUL.

THE AMIR'S WORKSHOPS.

Mr. A. McDermott, who has been for the past three years in the service of the Amir, and of whom mention was made in our columns on Saturday, has just arrived in Bombay. A Simla correspondent of a contemporary gave some facts and figure with regard to the European Colony at Kabul, and in the course of his remarks asserted that Mr. McDermott was sent from Kabul, for behaviour of which the Amir disapproved. Our representative saw Mr. McDermott yesterday, and his story differs somewhat from that published by our contemporary. Life in Kabul for the European colony at the present time does not appear to be all beer and skittles, and if Mr. McDermott's story is to be believed, the position appears to be pretty much the same as that of the historic gentleman, who seated himself on a barrel of gunpowder and stuck a lighted candle into the explosive. Some day or other there will be a flare-up, and the Europeans will be missing. First of all, dealing with Mr. McDermott himself, he feels that an injustice has been done him by the Simla correspondent for he voluntarily quitted the Amir's service, with the Amir's sanction. He holds a letter from the Amir, signed and sealed, in which that potentate says that Mr. McDermott has been permitted to retire from the service of his Highness, and kindly provides him with a passport, tent, transport horses, and escort to Peshawar. Mr. McDermott was Superintendent of his Highness' Mint, where he has been successfully employed since it was opened three years ago. His own story of how he came to desire to leave the Amir's service is this:

"So far as the Amir himself is concerned, neither myself nor any other of his Highness' employes had anything to complain of. He treated us with great consideration, and whenever we entered his presence we were allowed to sit down, and were shown every mark of courtesy. "It is the intriguing officials that cause the mischief. They become jealous of our success, they recognize the improvements we carry out, which in most cases interfere with some time-honoured perquisite, and eventually come to the conclusion that the preservation of self demands the removal of the 'infidel.' With the exception of Mr. Pyne, the treatment of the small European colony in Kabul, during the past twelve months, is not what it was before. Their actions are misrepresented to the Amir by those who surround him, and no letter or communication can reach his Highness without filtering through those whose desire it is to see the country rid of the unbelieving foreigner. For sometime past I had been convinced that the position was not worth the candle, and determined to resign. I did so, and came away in the belief that I had given every satisfaction to my employer during the three years I was in Afghanistan. With regard to the others who have recently left the Amir's service the real state of the case is this. After the assault on Mr. Edwards by a Ghazi; several of them demanded, in a petition to the Amir, double pay if they were to remain in Kabul any longer, as some adequate compensation for the risk they ran. This was refused by the Amir, and several Europeans left the service. This incident took place after I had resigned."

"What is the true story as to the assault on Mr. Edwards?"

"The story is a simple one enough," continued Mr. McDermott. "A Mr. Tasker had had some trouble with his man-servant and had administered some slight punishment. The man then ran away and stayed in the bazaar with the Ghazi who afterwards assaulted Mr. Edwards. The servant recounted his troubles to the Ghazi and the latter swore to punish the 'infidel dog.' The man subsequently met Mr. Edwards and mistaking him for the European who had assaulted his servant, struck him heavily on the head with a stick. Mr. Edwards was then without a guard."

"Is it dangerous for Englishmen to go about Kabul without protection?"

"Not as a rule," replied Mr. McDermott. "I have frequently gone into the bazaar, and have never been molested. Of course, you have to be careful not to provoke any ill-feeling, or you would certainly get into trouble. The man who assaulted Mr. Edwards was arrested, and at one time it was reported that he had been hanged, but that is untrue as I saw him lying in chains a day before I left Kabul. The danger to Europeans residing in the Amir's capital is not the chance of being assaulted whilst without a guard; it is a more serious one. The belief amongst every Englishman there is that if the Amir were to die, the Afghans would swoop down on them and plunder and murder the whole lot. The Amir's power is great, and it is the fear of him that makes the Afghans tolerate, if not respect, the British subjects in their midst."

"How are the Englishmen in the Amir's employ paid?" asked our representative.

"They receive from £20 to £30 per month, but they do not think it sufficient for the risk they run."

"Are there any Russian subjects in Kabul?"

"I know of none. A number of Afghans cross the borders and go into Russian territory for the purpose of trading. We do not hear much of the Russians in Kabul. The natives are shy about speaking of political matters as there is a general feeling amongst the Afghans that a still tongue not only indicates a wise head, but it also goes a good way to the preservation of one. So all round it is considered best not to interfere in such matters."

"The work-shops of the Amir appear to be doing well under Mr. Pyne?"

"They do not do so badly on the whole, but the Afghan does not as a rule take kindly to work. I myself complained to a native workman on one occasion, and in reply he said. 'This is not the work I should be doing; give me a gun and make a soldier of me; then I shall be happy.' All the best work is done by native mechanics brought down from Lahore. With regard to the Mint we did very well. We struck off silver rupees, half-rupees, and aquantity of gold coins of the value of about Rs. 25 each. Our output was about 14,000 coins a day. The Indian rupee is melted down and six per cent. copper added, and in this way the Amir gains a considerable revenue. Mr. Pyne engaged me to teach the Afghans to coin, and they are now able to carry on the work in a rough and ready way. They are not over-exacting about the appearance of the coin, and so long as it has the Amir's name on it everyone is satisfied. The manufacture of rifles and small mountain guns is carried on under the supervision of Europeans at one time engaged in the Small Arms Factory in England. They turn out a rifle of the Martini-Henry pattern, but according to my unprofessional knowledge of such matters it is not a very satisfactory weapon. The barrel is made by machinery, but the stock mechanism and sighting is done by hand, with the result that in very many cases it is not of the correct size. The cartridge chamber is often either too large or too small, and the sighting is very imperfect. About 3,000 Martini-Henry cartridges are manufactured daily. There is also plant for manufacturing Snider cartridges, but it has not yet been set up. The mountain guns are also roughly made, and on the last Nowroz festival when the new arms and munitions of war were tested it was found that the shells were too large for one gun. The authorities are also anxious to excel in soap-making, and Mr. Pyne had plant set up, and with the aid of the soap-boilers *vade mecum* a quantity of soap was made. The Afghans, however, did not consider it a great success, as it not only removed the dirt from their persons, but the skin as well. But they are still experimenting. I have seen it stated in an Indian paper that we were particularly successful in candle-making, and that the natives of Kabul devoured the product greedily. I don't think this is correct; there is a large plant in course of erection for manufacturing candles, but soap-boiling is up to now the favourite pastime. Sirdar Mahomet Yusuf Khan, son of the late Amir Dost Mahomed Khan, and uncle to H. H. Abdul Rahman, is the titular head of all the work-shops, and such is his passion for making soap that he attempts to convert everything possible into appliances for manufacturing that useful domestic commodity. In one of the shops there was a Cornish boiler, which on discovering he immediately gave orders to have erected on end and filled with tallow and set to boil, and considerable difficulty was experienced by the Europeans in persuading Yusuf Khan from his novel soap boiling experiment."

"How about the Amir's Railway?"

"The statement that there is ten miles of railway in existence is incorrect. There is only about half-a-mile of an eighteen-inch line in Kabul. It has been erected about a year, and is absolutely useless."

"Is there any truth in the reported find by Mr. Middleton, scientific miner, of a ruby mine?"

"The ruby mine was in existence in the time of Shere Ali, but the vein had been lost. Mr. Middleton discovered it again, but it does not pay to work it. The stones are very poor."

Mr. McDermott in his narrative put rather a different complexion on the state of affairs from that to be gathered from recent communications to the Press. A contemporary says: "The output of the work-shops under Mr. Pyne may be estimated from the fact that at the Nowroz festival the new arms and munitions of war made a procession half-a-mile long, including forty-two pieces of artillery with complete equipment." Mr. McDermott says the half-mile procession of new arms is an exaggeration, and that the character of the work all round is poor and the arms unreliable.

LOSS OF KHIVA.

JUDGMENT OF THE MARINE COURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the marine court-of-inquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain F. H. Seymour, Master of the P. and O. s. s. Malva, and Captain K. Macaulay, Marine Surveyor; appointed to inquire into the circumstances, under which the s. s. Khiva, a pilgrim ship owned by Hajee Cassum Joosub, was burnt out, stranded and abandoned on the 18th ultimo, near Ras Merbat, on the Arabian Coast, delivered its judgment.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown; while Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for Hajee Cassum Joosub, and Captain Schumaker, the owner and captain, respectively, of the s. s. Khiva; while Mr. Framji, of Messrs. Framji and Moos appeared for the stevedores of the vessel.

Mr. Cooper, after recapitulating the salient points in the evidence, said: It appears from the evidence in this case that the s. s. Khiva was run ashore by her commander in consequence of her being on fire on a sandy shore. three miles to the eastward of Ras Merbat, on the morning of the 18th of April last, for the purpose of saving the lives of those on board. The evidence shows that the cargo was taken in and stowed in daylight. All necessary care was taken in doing so, with the exception that the officers did not seem to have any knowledge of the contents of the various cases and miscellaneous packages. That all seemed to have gone well until the morning of the 17th of April when the coal-trimmers were found to be fainting in the coal bunkers next to the main-hold, and that this was due to a suffocating and sickening smell. Some witnesses considered the smell to be that of sandal-wood or some other oil. That it was not till between 4 and 5 o'clock that afternoon that smoke was observed on the bunker. The chief officer and the chief engineer both agree they were more affected by the smell than by the heat. That every effort seems to have been then taken to find out the spot of the fire which was eventually traced to the fore-part of the lower No. 2 hold. That at the time the flames were seen the fire had taken such hold of the cargo that it was found impossible to cope with it with the means at their command. We cannot come to any certain decision as to the origin of the fire or as to how long it had been burning before it was discovered. We think that it must have been burning for some considerable time, considering the magnitude of it when discovered. From the abstract annexed to the proceedings it will be seen what that hold contained, and it appears probable that there were two cases of sandalwood oil stowed there. We think it not improbable that oil with such a pungent odour as the witnesses speak to might be likely to give off an inflammable, vapour, and when coming in contact with jute or gunny might be likely to cause fire; but there is no clear evidence that the fire was so caused. After the smoke was first discovered we consider the Captain was justified in seeking for the seat of the fire having nothing to guide him as to its extent. After it was discovered that the cargo was on fire in the lower main hold that the Captain did all that was possible to attempt to remove it, and that the officers and crew and certain of the pilgrims did their best in assisting to do so. We consider the Captain acted prudently after the fire was discovered, in consulting his officers and making for the nearest land, as his first duty was to consider the safety of the lives of those on board, and that the only course for saving their lives was running the vessel on shore, that it was impossible to save the ship after the pilgrims were landed. We are of opinion that the greatest credit is due to the captain, officers, engineers and crew, who with few exceptions made such a good fight to save the lives of those entrusted to their care, under what must have been most trying circumstances. We would draw favourable attention to the conduct of the Sultan of Muscat in at once providing a steamer and stores to be sent to bring the pilgrims to Karachi and also the good conduct of the *walli* of Merbat and his assistant in protecting and assisting the officers, crew, and pilgrims. It appears from inquiries that about 15 or 20 pilgrims lost their lives through overcrowding the port cutter, This loss is to be regretted. In a panic-stricken state certain of the pilgrims appeared to have forced their way into the boat with their luggage and overweighted, her causing the thumb of the tackle to straighten and let, down the stern of the boat violently throwing the pilgrims into the water, who being heavily clothed at once sank. Necessary steps were taken to try and find them, but without avail. We do not think the Captain or any of the officers are to blame for the accident. In conclusion we would recommend that a rule should be strictly enforced in all pilgrim ships that the contents of all miscellaneous packages should be declared, and that any one considered at all dangerous should be refused and that all passenger ships should be compelled to have connections from their steam-pipes to all the different holds.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

Yesterday morning, at the Petit Hall, the residence of Sir Dinshah Maneckjee Petit, Bart., a number of Mogul and Parsee gentlemen assembled to witness the ceremony of presenting congratulatory addresses to his Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, the Persian Consul-General. in India on his having been invested with the eminent title of "Masbah-Sultanat," (Light of the Empire), by his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. The Hall was decorated with flowers and garlands, tastefully placed in vases, chandeliers and lamps, which added to the beauty of the well-appointed furniture and oil-paintings. Sir Dinshah who wore the two medals presented to him by the Shah of Persia occupied the chair.

The proceedings began by Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistry, M.A., reading the address, which was engrossed on vellum in the Persian language, on behalf of the members of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, who expressed their pleasure at the high honour bestowed on his Excellency by his Royal Master and wished him long life and prosperity. A reference was also made in the address to the kind behaviour of the Consul-General towards his Parsee brethren in India and to his not infrequently reporting to the Foreign Minister of his Majesty, that there subsisted between his Excellency Mirza Hoosein and the Zoroastrians cordial relations and mutual sympathy.

The Consul-General then replied at length in Persian, and the remarks were translated into Guzerathi, by Mr. Mistry, for the edification of the Parsees present. It was mentioned among other things, that the Shah had always taken a keen interest in the welfare of the Zoroastrians living in Persia and his Majesty listened to every complaint that was laid before him. With reference to a report published in one of the vernacular papers that the Parsees in Persia were tyranized over and ill-treated by the Moguls, the Consul General said that on bringing that matter to the notice of the Persian Government a thorough inquiry was made with the result that the said report was found to be entirely unfounded.

A copy of the Foreign Minister's despatch on the question was read to the assembly by Mr. Aga Ali Mahomed Khan, the eldest son of the consul.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Sir Dinshah M. Petit presented a valuable Cashmere shawl to his Excellency Mirza Hoosein and put round his neck a large garland of flowers.

There were about a hundred Parsee and Mogul gentleman present, among them being Sir Dinshah M. Petit, Bart, Messrs K. R. Cama, B. B. Patel, Framji Dinshah Petit, P. M. Jeejeebhoy, Hormusji K. D. Petit, Kaikhosro Meherban Irani, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Dustoor Khurshedji P. Moola Pheroze, Messrs. Nanabhoy D. Banaji, E. M. Setna, Hormusji E. Albless, Jamshedji M. Antia, Aga Ali Mahomed Khan, Aga Mahomed Ali, and several Mogul merchants and gentlemen. After the distribution of flowers the assembly broke up.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is the happy possessor of an island in the Bahamas. He bought it some years ago in order to give his second son, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, something to do. The island, which is called Mayaguana, is famous for the cultivation of the fibre plant, and it is hoped that a large fortune will ultimately result to the younger scion of the Chamberlain family by his father's judicious purchase.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The marine court-of-enquiry held to investigate into the circumstances, under which the s. s. Khiva stranded, and was abandoned on the 18th ultimo, near Ras Merbat, on the Arabian Coast, gave its judgment yesterday. The court could not come to any certain decision as to the origin of the fire or as to how long it had been burning before it was discovered. The court considered that it was not improbable that the sandalwood oil, which was on the vessel as cargo, might be likely to give off an imflammable vapour, and when coming in contact with jute or gunny might be likely to cause fire. Mr. Cooper, the President of the Court, observed that they would draw favourable attention to the conduct of the Sultan of Muscat in at once providing a steamer and stores for the relief of the pilgrims and also to the conduct of the *Wali* of Merbat and his assistant in protecting and assisting the officers, crew, and pilgrims. They regretted the death of fifteen or twenty pilgrims, who lost their lives, while in a panic-stricken state forcing their way into a boat, which gave way. They did not think the Captain or any of the officers were to blame for the accident. They were of opinion that the greatest credit was due to the Captain, officers, engineers, and crew, who with few exceptions had made such a good fight to save the lives of those, who were entrusted to their care, under what must have been most trying circumstances. In conclusion, the Court recommended that a rule should be strictly enforced on all pilgrim ships that the contents of all miscellaneous packages should be declared, and that any one considered at all dangerous should be refused, and that all passenger ships should be compelled to have connection from their steam-pipes to all the different holds.

The steamer Pachumba, which arrived here yesterday, slightly touched the ground while coming to an anchor, off Porebunder, but it was in a short time again afloat, and no damage was done to the vessel.

Surgeon-General Rice, who met with a riding accident in Simla lately, is now pronounced convalescent.

Colonel P. Neville, better known to the journalistic world as "Latakia," will produce on the 10th of June his successful burlesque "The Kuchperwani Command," at Simla, which will be preceded by an original farce, entitled "Brown the Martyr." The Simla A.-D.-C.s propose acting "Niobe" towards the end of June.

Nearly 450 gentlemen were presented to H. E. the Viceroy on the evening of the 24th instant. His Excellency was attended as usual by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, all the members of the Supreme Council, the Government Secretaries and the Deputy Secretaries, in full dress uniforms. Decorating his Excellency's political uniform were the Orders of G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., and K. C. M. G.

"Modern Wives" will be performed at the Simla Gaiety Theatre on June the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The plot is well known to old playgoers, but the play has not been produced at any leading London theatre for some considerable time. Our Simla correspondent writes:—I had an opportunity a short time since of witnessing a rehearsal. On the whole, the comedy is humorous and well written, but Charles Warren was not at his best when he penned the little three-act drama. Some of the minor parts are very unsatisfactory from the actor's point of view, and even the late lamented Charlie Matthews could make but little of such a part as the lovesick Dr. Felix. The cast is exceedingly good and many of our best amateurs will be welcomed again on the local boards. I need but mention such popular names as Colonel Percy Smith, our energetic and excellent manager; Mr. Williams. C. S., Lady Colleton, and Miss Collin to show that every thing will be done to make "Modern Wives" another Gaiety success."

The "*Sind Sudhar*" says:—That as the Government of Bombay has conferred on the zemindars and jagirdars of Sind the right of electing a representative on their behalf, the 21st of June has been fixed for taking votes, and consequently a few days ago Mr. Hasanali, Pleader at Karachi, with the view of getting himself elected as representative, has printed misleading notifications, and sent them to the zemindars and jagirdars of Sind. We have received from a gentleman a copy of a printed notification, on reading which we feel exceedingly sorry for Mr. Hasanali's such conduct. By perusing the notification every one will know that Mr. Hasanali has intentionally changed the facts and concealed the truth. He misleads the zemindars and jagirdars, causes disunion between the Hindus and Mahomedans, thereby arouses unjust notions in their minds, therefore it is necessary for all the zemindars and jagirdars to be careful at the time of giving their votes. A correspondent writes concerning this: I have just heard from a reliable source that the Mirs and other respectable people of Sind in selecting a worthy and qualified member have made their choice of Mir Allahbukhsh Khan Talpur, an educated jagirdar, who it is hoped will be very warmly induced to accept the offer of candidature for the membership above alluded to.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 20th May, 1893, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,260, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,16,820, making altogether Rs. 1,88,080, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 223-14-5. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,73,386-3-7 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 206-6-7.

There is great scarcity of water in Hughly. The Municipality as well as the District Magistrate made representations to the Bengal Government, asking it to influence the East Indian Railway authorities, who had made arrangements to take river-water by means of pipes from the Jubilee Bridge to the railway station for the supply of river-water in the town, at a reasonable cost. The East Indian Railway authorities have consented to supply Hughly with water, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per thousand cubic feet.

The soldier-burglar Williamson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who escaped from the cells whilst awaiting confirmation of sentence passed upon him by court-martial for a series of daring robberies, has been arrested at Umballa and taken back to Dagshai.

The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in the Madras Presidency during the first quarter of 1893 was 1,738, including 587 bullocks, 589 cows, 202 calves, 117 buffaloes, 94 sheep, 95 goats, 33 horses or ponies, 5 asses, 10 dogs, and 6 pigs. South Canara and Malabar were, as usual, the most infested districts.

Cases of sickness amongst soldiers in Secunderabad, says a local paper, have recently been found attributable to the purchase of fancy drinks in the bazaars, and stringent measures were proposed, if they have not been already adopted, for the thorough inspection of the stock offered for sale by all petty street vendors. The sellers of cheap and doubtful decoctions abound in Bangalore and makers of ærated water and pop do a roaring trade—whether to the benefit of customers as well as their own pockets being a very open question, but it is, says a local paper, just one of those points which the local authorities should take steps to determine by examining the sources and quality of all such tempting luxuries. What with unripe and bad fruit and doubtful light drinks, innocent purchasers run no small risk of contracting sickness in quarters where they never dream of looking for it.

It is expected that Major-General East will return to India from leave on or about the 18th intsant. If so, writes the *Madras Times*, and if an officer is not appointed as Commander-in-Chief by that time, he will assume charge from Major-General Stewart as Provincial Commander-in-Chief. It appears very improbable that General Stewart will be confirmed, as he is far too junior. There are numbers of other officers his seniors, with great capabilities, who cannot be looked over as was done in the case of General Sir George White. For instance, there are the two Goughs, both Lieutenant-Generals, of Indian experience. If an officer of the British Army is to be appointed, there is no doubt General Sir W. K. Elles' claims will not be overlooked. He has had great Indian experience, having held a second class district command in this country for some years, then became Adjutant-General, Madras, after that Adjutant-General in India. He now commands a first class district in the Bengal Presidency. Then, again, there is Major-General Godfrey Clerk, who is supposed to have considerable influence at the Horse Guards. General East is also a very senior Major-General.

H. H. of Cooch Behar is ever ready with his purse for any good object. It will be remembered that during the cold season he had in temporary employ that neat little lad the light weight jockey Lardner who, after the racing season was over, left the Rajah's service, not being wanted. Unknown to his Highness the lad got struck down with fever and has been for over two months in hospital. Dr. Spooner Hart started a subscription and wrote to his Highness asking him to assist in sending the lad on a sea voyage to Australia and next day received back a wire: "Will bear all expenses." This, tho' not now fully necessary, shows the true kindness of heart of India's best sportsman.

The following are the services of the native officers of the Burma Military Police who have been selected for honours on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday:—Subadar-Major Ram Singh served in the native army (40th Bengal Infantry) for a period of twenty-five years, and in the Burma Military Police for about seven years. While Subadar-Major of the Mandalay Battalion he has earned the thanks of the administration by his zeal and devotion to duty. Subadar-Major Dowlat Singh served for thirty-two years in the late 2nd Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, before he enlisted in the Burma Military Police, in which he has served for the past six years. He was presented with a medal for his service in the Abyssinian War, and with the Burma (1889) medal. He also served in the China war, and at Quetta with his regiment. He has done much towards maintaining the discipline and keeping up the efficiency of the Lower Chindwin Military Police Battalion. During the operations of 1892-93 Subadar Janki Prasad Shukul, of the Bhamo Military Police Battalion, successfully arranged for the rationing and transport of the battalion. The success of the year's operations is stated by the Commandant to have been due to a great extent to this officer's untiring energy and forethought. Subadar Sheo Shunker Doobay, of the Bhamo Battalion, did excellent work while with the Simla Column in 1892-93. On the 30th January 1893, at Kumja, he went down with a small party into a nulla where our dead were lying, and brought in the bodies, after others who had attempted to do so had been either killed or wounded. He had great influence with his men, who were always ready to follow him.

The title of Duke of York has always been confined to the Royal family. It was created by Richard II. in 1385, the first Duke being Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III. His grandson, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, was beheaded for high treason in the reign of Henry V. The third Duke, the head of the faction of the White Rose, avenged his father, and his son succeeded to the throne as Edward IV. Having thus set its mark firmly on the history of England, the duchy remained in abeyance until 1494, when it was conferred on Henry Tudor, second son of Henry VII. By the death of his elder brother the Duke succeeded to the throne, becoming, as the history books say, the well-known Henry VIII. In 1605 the second hope of the monarchy again received the title, and, singularly enough, he too succeeded by the premature death of his elder brother. That was Charles I. In accordance with precedent he in turn conferred the title upon his second son; and he in turn succeeded as James II.

Brimful of laughter, and sometimes tears, Mr. Toole knows how to touch adroitly every note in the gamut of human feeling which ranges between the horse laugh and the hysteric sob. His latest production "Homburg," in the cast of which Mr. Toole plays three characters, namely, "Mr. J. L. Toole," "John Duncan Campbell," and "Mr. Mark Loftus." The plot of the piece is laid in Homburg, where Mr. Toole, as "Mr. J. L. Toole" has come to drink the waters. Finding himself surrounded by a curious crowd anxious to know an actor off the stage he becomes excessively bored, and in order to escape their attentions assumes various disguises. He appears in an elaborate pair of whiskers and is caught on by an adventurer who boasts a familiar acquaintance with "Harry Irving, Johnny Hare, Charley Wyndham, and Johnny Toole" himself. Toole professes a similar acquaintance and as a proof imitates Toole in "*Ici on Parle Francais*," and is met by the remark "not a bit like it, dear boy"; the effect of this on the audience may be imagined. Finally he meets a Scotchman, who professes some knowledge of Toole, and swears he resembles him, which Toole denies, states he is a Scotsman, proceeds to take snuff in the orthodox manner, and drinks *neat* whisky. At length his disguise is found out by his interrogant discovering himself as a member of his own company, also anxious to avoid observation. Some of the most ludicrous incidents in the play are furnished by Mr. Toole's insistance on speaking "Ollendorfian" German to the natives of the place. The "hit or miss" fashion in which the verbal difficulties are got over—in a way, by the bye, not altogether unlike that prevailing between native servants and Anglo-Indians in this country affords great amusement. The play itself is mirth-provoking from start to finish, but as the chief character of "J. L. Toole" has to be produced by Toole himself to secure the effect, it will be saved the possible failure of immature reproduction.

English tourists who have been to Calsbad, says a Vienna correspondent, may remember the name of Pupp's Establishment, and how welcome they were made by the three brothers of that name and their wives. Frau Marie Pupp, the wife of the eldest, was out driving the other day with her daughter of seventeen when the horses shied and both ladies flung themselves out of the carriage. The daughter's hair caught in the wheel, and she was dragged along the ground for some distance, receiving injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. Frau Pupp had both legs broken, and the coachman was badly injured.

A friend of the Duc d'Orleans, who went to see him at Brussels, says that he and the Duke spoke to each other in this wise: "Politics have nothing to do with the arrival of your Royal Highness in Belgium?" "Certainly not. I never meddle in politics. I have turned my back on purpose upon politics, and for different reasons. The French know nothing of me, unless it be by the act I performed in going to Paris to assert my right to serve in the army with youths of my age subject to the conscription. That action was done as a matter of course. The Republic refused me a gun. I hold that it had no right to exclude me from the army, and I therefore regard myself as under military subjection. This being so, I behave as a soldier, and as a soldier I should eschew politics." A Paris correspondent commenting on the above, writes: "This is very well, but the Comte de Paris said in his last proclamation—'Seconded by my son, who has proved already the ardour of his sentiments, I shall shrink from no effort to raise my country.'"

"T." writes to the *Daily News*: "I observe that some critics of Mr. Lewis Morris's 'Ode on the Opening of the Imperial Institute' are greatly offended with the transposed final adjective in the line—'And corridors with veined marbles fine,' and regard this, with its context, as an illustration of the maxim of the author of 'Hudibras,' 'one for sense and one for rhyme.' May I be allowed to point out a parallel in Keats's 'Lamia,' which I cannot help thinking was—though probably unconsciously—in Mr. Morris's mind when he penned the stanza in which his offending rhyme occurs. It is at the end of Part I., in the beautiful description of the enchanted palace in old Athens:

> And so unsullied was the marble hue.
> So through the crystal polish, liquid fine
> Ran the dark veins that none but feet divine
> Could ere have touched there."

It is remarkable that besides the imposing fortifications with which Tunis has been provided by the French, there are kept in every small village near and around the city extraordinary strong garrisons. This warlike apparatus can hardly be directed against the native population, which is one of the most peaceful in the world.

DEATH OF MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE SECRETARY.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death, under painful circumstances, of Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, who for the last thirty-five years held the responsible post of Secretary to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution and the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds. His position as secretary, entrusted with the administration of the latter funds, amounting to many lakhs of rupees, and the dispensation of charity to the extent of large sums of money, placed immense influence in his hands, which he exercised with tact and discretion and to the satisfaction of the trustees and of the Parsee community, among whom he was deservedly esteemed and respected. Mr. Nusserwanjee was a man of plain habits, quiet, and unostentatious, while the pride of position was utterly foreign to his genial good nature. His devotion to the interests of his co-religionists was conspicuous above his other virtues; and on all important occasions the confidence of the trustees and of his community in his sagacity, experience, and sound good sense was unalterable. His death has been a great loss to the community who thoroughly appreciated his services. He left his house on Monday night last, and early yesterday morning his dead body was found lying amongst the rocks on the beach opposite the Mahomedan Gymkhana.

Born in August, 1835, Mr. Nusserwanjee was 58 years of age at the time of his death. He received his early education at the Elphinstone Institution, and in the higher branches of Literature, Philosophy, and Natural Sciences was educated under Professor Henry Green and Dr. Fraser in the Teacher's Normal Class at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution. In 1851, Mr. Nusserwanjee was appointed acting Mathematical Tutor in the upper division of the institution, being appointed in the following year as assistant master in the same department and head-master in 1855. In the conduct of his duties, he gained the good opinions of Professor R. Lott and Dr. Fraser, Principals of the institution. He was also a successful private teacher of the Hindustani and Gujerati languages, among his pupils having been Messrs. R. P. Nixon, J. P. Cornforth, James Bevis, G. Lord, James Bogie, H. Somerville, T. Comber, J. Pearson, &c. In February, 1855, Mr. Nusserwanjee delivered at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Philosophic Institute a lecture on the study of Physical Science as a means of education, which was very favourably noticed in the newspapers of the day. In his annual reports of the Sir Jamsetjee Institution, the Principal, Dr. Fraser, bore testimony to Mr. Nusserwanjee's worth, remarking in one of them: "In the secretary of the institution, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, I have a coadjutor of great zeal in the cause of education, of an enlightened and liberal mind, and of much experience as a practical educationist." Professor Burgess observed in his report in 1862: "I cannot help observing that, under the energetic and enthusiastic care of the secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, they (the girls' schools of the institution) seem to be doing well." Mr. Russell, Educational Inspector, in his report to the Parsee Punchayet in 1863, spoke in warm terms of praise of Mr. Nusserwanjee's lively interest in the well-being of the institution and recommended his zealous exertions to their favourable notice. In 1867, Miss Mary Carpenter, on visiting the girls' schools of the institution, expressed herself highly pleased with them, and remarked that they were among the very best female schools she had seen in India. The exertions of Mr. Nusserwanjee, who had the charge of the girls' schools, were deemed worthy of commendation by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, second Baronet, and also by the present Baronet, who, presiding at an annual meeting for the distribution of prizes in February, 1878, said: "It is but an act of justice on my part to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging that the prosperity of the institution is due in a very large measure to the untiring zeal of our excellent secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee," &c. Ten years later, the worthy Baronet, presiding at another annual meeting for a similar purpose, warmly thanked Mr. Nusserwanjee for the successful management of all the charitable institutions in charge of the trustees, and congratulated him on the favourable results of the suggestions and efficient arrangements made by him for imparting religious and moral education to the students of the Sir Jamsetjee Madressa as well as to the pupils of all the schools of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution.

In 1875, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, at a special meeting, recorded a resolution in the books of the Punchayet, expressing in very complimentary terms the valuable services which their able and energetic secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, rendered to the Parsee community, in connection with the Towers of Silence land suit, voting him at the same time a handsome silver vase with a suitable inscription, and a sum of Rs. 2,500 in cash. While acknowledging with thanks this mark of appreciation, Mr. Nusserwanjee, having supplemented the amount of Rs. 2,500 with a small contribution from himself, returned the whole sum invested in Government notes to the trustees, with a request that the interest realised thereon from time to time be devoted to charitable purposes. In taking extracts relating to this matter from the printed records of the Punchayet, almost all the Gujerati papers expressed their sense of approbation at the recognition of Mr. Nusserwanjee's valuable services to the Parsee community, and commended his liberality in devoting his well-earned reward to charitable purposes. The flower vase bore the following suitable inscription: "Dei Gratia On behalf of the Parsee community, the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds have presented to their Secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, this Flower-Vase as a memento of their high appreciation of the great zeal, ability, and integrity which he displayed in the performance of his valuable services to the Parsee community in connection with the Towers of Silence land suit. Bombay, 1875, A. C.—1245, Yezdezerdi, Labor Omnia Vincit." Regarding the management of the Parsee Punchayet trust funds and property, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in his History of the Parsees, bears testimony to Mr. Nusserwanjee's worth in these terms:—"They (the trustees) are assisted by an able and energetic secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee. The funds under their management are devoted to religious, charitable, and benevolent purposes and objects, such as supporting poor and disabled Parsees in Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Broach, Udvada, and other towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency; giving religious and moral education to the children of poor Parsees at the above-named places; maintaining a college or "Madressa" for teaching the Zend and Pehlvi languages to the sons of Parsi priests and laymen; carrying the remains of Parsis to the Towers of Silence in Bombay and other places; and such other various purposes and objects relating to the Parsi community generally in Bombay and the mofussil as may appear commendable."

In February, 1887, the Parsee community of Bombay, performed a grand thanksgiving ceremony in celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, at the Wadia fire-temple, at which thousands of Parsees were present. At the close of the ceremony, at the request of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the acknowledged head of the community, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary eloquently addressed the assembly to the following effect. He said:—

The trustees beg to express their obligations to the Parsee community for their having promptly responded to their invitation, and assembled in such a large number at the public thanksgiving to the Almighty on this auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of our beloved Sovereign the Empress of India, whose public and private virtues are beyond all praise. The ever-revolving whirligig of time having destined the downfall of the imperial sway of our most beloved old Iran (Persia), and the despotic functionaries of the new regime having ruthlessly desolated our sacred fire-temples and our consecrated last resting-places, adding insult to injury by their deliberately building on the very sites their own places of worship and their magnificent palaces for their worldly enjoyment, our ancestors as a last and painful resource, leaving their dear hearths and their homes, and sacrificing all their worldly goods, sought an asylum in India. In the beginning of their settlement in this their adopted country they had to undergo many trials; but most fortunately for them, under the just and benign British rule, they rapidly advanced in prosperity, enjoyed complete security of person and property, and, above all, "perfect freedom of religion." We all are sure that, so long as this powerful rule continues to sway over us (and we pray that it may sway over us for ever), we will continue to enjoy all the aforesaid blessings. We need hardly say that all the prosperity,

happiness, and religious freedom, which we have so well enjoyed during the last fifty years, are almost due to the personal and parental influence of our beloved Sovereign, Empress Victoria, and her benign and most auspicious reign. It behoves, therefore, every member of our Zoroastrian community, as loyal subjects, to offer our most fervent prayers to the Great Almighty, that the just and tolerant British Raj may exist for ever that all the functionaries, strictly following the praiseworthy fundamental principles of this just rule, may continue to guard and protect the lives and properties and, above all, religious places and institutions, so that the loyal and teeming population of India may with grateful hearts shower their choicest blessings on our most gracious Lady Sovereign and her benign sway. Let us, with suppliant hearts, once more offer up our fervent prayers to the Great Architect of the Universe, that He with His omnipotent arm may guard and protect our Gracious Sovereign, further prolong her life, and give her health and strength so that she might be spared with all enjoyment to rule over us for many more years to come—Amen! Amen!

At the conclusion of this address, Mr. Nusserwanjee announced that, in order to commemorate this auspicious occasion of the jubilees, the trustees had established, a fund called the "Victoria Jubilee Pehlvi Fund," and a sum of Rs. 8,500 had already been subscribed.

The answer of the Parsees to other races when the latter express their dislike of the practice of disposing of their dead by allowing vultures to devour them, is the same as that given by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee to Professor Monier Williams, when that learned gentleman went to see the Towers of Silence, on Malabar Hill, during his first visit to India. Professor Monier Williams asked how it was possible to become reconciled to such a usage, when he received the following answer from Mr. Nusserwanjee :—

Our Prophet, Zoroaster, who lived 6,000 years ago, taught us to regard the elements as symbols of the deity. Earth, fire, water, he said, ought never, under any circumstances, to be defiled by contact with putrefying flesh. Naked, we came into the world, and naked we ought to leave it. But the decaying particles of our bodies should be dissipated as rapidly as possible, and in such a way that neither Mother Earth nor the beings she supports should be contaminated in the slightest degree. In fact, our Prophet was the greatest of health officers, and following his sanitary laws, we build our Towers, on the tops of the hills, above all human habitations. We spare no expense in constructing them of the hardest materials, and we expose our putrescent bodies in open stone receptacles, resting on 14 feet of solid granite, not necessarily to be consumed by vultures, but to be dissipated in the speediest possible manner, and without the possibility of polluting the earth, or contaminating a single living being dwelling thereon. God, indeed sends the vultures, and, as a matter of fact, these birds do their appointed work much more expeditiously than millions of insects would do if we committed our bodies to the ground. In a sanitary point of view nothing can be more perfect than our plan. Even the rain water which washes our skeletons is conducted by channels, into purifying charcoal. Here in these five Towers rest the bones of all the Parsees that have lived in Bombay for the last 200 years. We form a united body in life, and we are united in death.

The effect produced upon Professor Monier William's mind after hearing the above observations, is thus described by himself in a letter published in the London *Times*. He says therein :—

"When the Secretary had finished his defence of the Towers of Silence, I could not help thinking that, however much such a system may shock our European feelings and ideas, yet our own method of interment, if regarded from a Parsee point of view, may possibly be equally revolting to Parsee sensibilities. The exposure of the decaying body to the assaults of innumerable worms may have no terrors for us, because our survivors do not see the assailants ; but let it be borne in mind that neither are the Parsee survivors permitted to look at the swoop of the heaven-sent birds. Why, then, should we be surprised if they prefer the more rapid to the more lingering operation ? And which of the two systems they may reasonable ask, is more defensible on sanitary grounds ?"

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who visited the Towers of Silence in November 1875, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson, the Countess of Dufferin, the Duke and Duchess ofManchester the earl ofRosebery, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Prince FrederickLeopold of Prussia, Mr. Herbert Gladstone &c. who visited the Towers of Silence from time to time, Mr. Nuserwanjee acted as *cicerone*. Most of them were received by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and Mr. Nusserwanjee. The visitors were only admitted into the compound, but by means of a model, the internal construction of the Towers, and the sanitary arrangements for the disposal of dead bodies were explained by Mr. Nuserwanjee. They expressed their satisfaction at the clean and decent appearance of the place, as well as with the sanitary precautions adopted by the Parsees in disposing their dead.

Mr. Nusserwanjee had been a widower for the last four years, and leaves behind him five sons and two daughters. His funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended by all ss es of the Parsee community.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Coroner, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Bapooji Nusserwanji Secretary said : I am a mechanical engineer and am employed in the Maneckji Petit Mill as an Assistant Engineer, and live at Marine Lines, The deceased was my father. He was fifty-nine years of age. The deceased was the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet. During the last three months the deceased complained of pain in the chest, and he had become very weak. Three days ago he complained of much pain, and I had him fomented. At 4 a.m. yesterday I went to my work at the Maneckji Petit Mill, leaving deceased asleep in his own room. At 8 p.m., when I returned home I asked my servant where the deceased was, and he said that the deceased after taking his dinner had gone out for a walk. At about 9-30 p.m. as the deceased had not returned home I had his brougham got ready and sent my younger brother Rustomji in it in the direction of Colaba to look for the deceased, and bring him home. In about three-quarters of an hour later my brother returned without the deceased. I and other members of my family then began to search for the deceased at the houses of friends and relations, but failed to find him. At 5-45 a.m. to-day a Parsee lad whose name I do not know was calling out near my house that the dead body of a man was lying amongst the rocks on the beach, in front of the Mahomedan Gymkhana, at a little distance from the Marine Lines Station. My brother at once went to the beach, and in about three-quarters of an hour the dead body of my father was brought home by the police. There was a small wound on the head which was bleeding and there were some bruises on the body. I went into the room of the deceased and found the key of his cupboard in the lock. I opened the cupboard and found this letter in Gujarati in the handwriting of the deceased. The letter, which runs as follows, is signed by the deceased and is dated the 2nd ultimo :—

"Since past few months I have been suffering from ill-health and occasinally during the night my breathing has been difficult, and I have fancied that my heart had stopped, and I was afraid that I may die a sudden death. I write this note to inform all my family in my house that our sole support and maintenance depended upon my monthly salary. I think that after my death my monthly salary will be stopped and it will be difficult for my family to live. By being economical for some time and going through many a hardship I had been able to save a little from my salary, which but through an unfortunate piece of luck in my family I have placed that money in such a place that it is impossible for me to recover the money or the interest. Taking this into consideration I have left an application with this letter packed up and sealed, and which is to be handed over to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on the fourth day of my funeral ceremony, by my eldest son Pestonji Nusserwanji, accompanied by my second son Bapooji, at Sir Jamsetji's Mazagon Castle. They will explain to him that their father is dead, and they have no means of support. They will receive a reply, and must act accordingly, and when he calls them back they must go there personally ; in case of any difficulty arising in the family take his advice and ask his assistance. I have served over forty years in the service of the Parsee Punchayet faithfully and creditably, and I think that Sir Jamsetjee and other trustees will consent to some maintenance or monthly allowance for my family; It is my humble advice that the house expenses should be as small as possible ; dispose of the horse and the brougham, and the house-rent should be reduced by the recommendation of Mr. Pestonji, manager, through our relative Mr. Adarji, but in case they do not reduce the rent, find a smaller house of a smaller rent ; all my children must live together in peace, otherwise you will all be ruined. Those who are already employed and receiving wages must give their share towards the family expenses. There is an oil-painting portrait of myself which must be hung up in the fire temple or in Sir Jamsetjee's School; the silver flower vase which was presented to me by our Parsee Punchayet, I give to my eldest son Pestonjee, and he is never to sell or to part with it. Bombay, 2nd April, 1893. (Signed) NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI.

Note at the back of the letter.—"This letter should be read by my sons Pestonji and Bapuji, and they must act according to instruction contained, therein and see Sir Jamsetjee without delay."

The witness, continuing, said there is direction endorsed on the letter in pencil that it should be read by myself and my brother Pestonji, but it is not addressed to any one in particular. I never saw the letter before this morning. The deceased had no pecuniary trouble. He was not in the habit of going out for a walk after dinner. Usually he had his dinner between 8 and 9 o'clock, but last night he had it at about a quarter-past seven. He had not lost any money to my knowledge. I do not know what money he refers to in his letter as having been lost. I do not know of any money having been lent by him to any one. He had no troubles of any kind, and was cheerful up to Sunday night, when I saw him for the last time to speak to. My family consisted of the deceased, myself, and my four brothers and my two sisters, and we all live together. One sister is a widow, and the other is on a visit to us. The latter's husband lives at Dhobi Talao. She had been on a visit to us for a week. I produce the letter which deceased directed me and my brother to hand over to Sir Jamsetjee on the fourth day after his death. It is in this sealed packet. I object to the packet being opened now. The letter seems to have been written at the time it bears date. No medical man attended the deceased at home, but he told us he used to go and see some doctor, but who he was I do not know. The deceased used to apply liniment to his chest, but where he got it from I do not know. When deceased was complaining of pain in his chest, three days ago I advised him to consult a doctor. He promised to do so, but I do not know whether he did or not. It was on Friday night,at 8 o'clock, that he complained of much pain in his chest. He did not seem tired of life. We were searching for him all last night. It never occurred to me while searching for him that he might have committed suicide. I do not think he has committed suicide. The wound on deceased's forehead was, I think caused by the head being dashed by the sea against the rocks on the beach. These clothes consisting of one red silk pair of trousers, one cotton shirt, one *duglee*, one handkerchief, and one bundee belonged to the deceased. When the dead body was brought to the house this morning there was no clothing on it except a pair of socks and a pair of boots. The deceased never, to my knowledge, bathed in the sea.

Aderji Burjorji said : I am an engineer in the Sassoon Mill, and reside at Tank Bunder. The deceased was my sister's husband, and he was also my cousin brother. He used to visit at my house and I used to visit at his house. This morning, at about 3 o'clock, the witness Bapooji Nusserwanji came to my house, and informed me that his father, the deceased, had left home at about 8 o'clock last night, and had not returned. I went with him to his house to search for him at different friends' houses. It struck me at the time that the deceased might have committed suicide, because he was not in the habit of staying out so late. I returned to his house at about 6 o'clock and opened his cupboard, and found this packet addressed to Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and an open letter in the red tape that was round the packet. I read the letter to the members of the deceased's family, and came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide. A Mr. Jeejeebhoy Nowroji came to the house, and I told him to go and report the matter to the police, and he went. I then took the deceased's two sons, Pestonji and Bapooji, to Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy with the letter. Sir Jamsetji read the letter, and told me to go and search further for the deceased. When I returned to the deceased's house I found his dead body had been brought there. The deceased had no troubles or worry of any kind. Eleven days ago he went to Udwada, a place in Gujerat to perform certain ceremonies there, and returned to Bombay on Wednesday last. I had not seen him since he went to Udwada. He was a man of very steady habits, and a very hard working man. Very large sums of money passed through his hands as secretary of the Parsee Punchayet. He never complained to me about any money difficulties. I do not know that he had lost any money. I last saw him alive last Sunday fortnight, when I visited him at his house. The deceased complained of feeling ill, and I advised him to go out of Bombay for a change. He did not say what he was suffering from, but merely said he felt weak. The deceased was a very quiet and reticent man about his own affairs.

Gopal Suntaji, police peon, No. 604 C, doing duty at the Queen's Road, said : At 4-45 this morning I was going my rounds along the Kennedy Seaface, when I saw the body of the deceased amongst the rocks on the beach, opposite the Mahomedan Gymkhana. I went up to it, and found that life was extinct. The body was naked with the exception of a pair of socks and boots on the feet. There was a wound on the top of the head, from which blood was issuing, and there were bruises on the body. The body was lying below high water mark, and when I saw it the tide was going out, and the water was about two or three yards from the body. The body was lying with the head towards Colaba. I called another police sepoy and placed him in charge of the body, and I went and reported the matter to Inspector Clarkson, who came with me. A crowd of Parsees collected, and the body was removed by Parsees to his house.

The jury, after hearing all the evidence and the summing up of the Coroner, returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea."

MR. RHODES AND THE REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

A CORRESPONDENT just returned from the Cape sends the following account of the Ministerial crisis which arose, it will be seen, out of a question of railway buns :—

As is well known, there have been important extensions of the railway system in the colony within the last few months, notably the connection of the Transvaal Gold Fields and the Orange Free State with the three chief Cape ports—Capetown, Port Elizabeth, and East London. The passenger traffic on the Colonial lines has in consequence increased, and with it there has been a largely augmented demand for refreshments at the intervening passenger stations, as well as a demand at the stations thus opened up. There was, therefore, much interest taken in the placing of the contract for supplying these needs. But the catering privileges were not submitted to public competition, nor were private offers invited, but they were granted to a certain well-known caterer at the Cape, Mr. Logan. This gentleman, it appeared, in addition to obtaining the sole right to supply refreshments at the new stations, had also obtained the same privileges of sole catering at all stations belonging to or under the control of the Cape Government. An agreement to this effect had, it was discovered, been entered into and signed between Mr. Logan on the one hand, and the Chief Manager of the Cape Railways, acting for and on behalf of the Cape Government, on the other. The terms of the agreement also leaked out, with the result that protests became so strong that the Cape Government had to take notice of it. At this period Sir James Sivewright, the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in whose Ministerial department the control of the railways is, was in England along with the Premier, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, but the other members of the Cabinet, or rather the majority at the seat of government, resolved to cancel and nullify the agreement thus entered into. Mr. Logan was accordingly notified of these intentions, to which he promptly responded through the agency of his attorneys, calling upon the Government to implement their agreement, as he was prepared to do so himself, or in the alternative pay him £50,000. The Government refusing to conform to Mr. Logan's wishes, the latter with surprising energy summoned the Cape Government before the Supreme Court of the country to compe lthem to fulfil their agreement or pay him £50,000.

It is on this question that the present crisis has arisen. Sir James Sivewright was determined that the agreement shall he executed. The Cape Attorney-General, the Hon. James Rose-Innes, and the Treasurer-General, the Hon. J. X. Merriman, were equally determined that the contract shall not be carried into execution unless the Supreme Court compels the Government to do so. By way of extricating himself from the whole difficulty, Mr. Rhodes resigned, and is now reconstructing his Cabinet.

BY command of the Queen, sixteen handsome bronze six-pounder guns are being removed by the Royal Bombardier from Fort Belvedre, near Virginia Water, to Windsor Castle, where they are to be remounted in their original positions on the lower battlements of the Round Tower. The guns, which stand upon ornamental carriages, and supposed to have been used in the Peninsula, have been annually discharged upon the birthdays of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. Thirty-one four-pounder Culloden guns remain at Virginia, and from these the Royal salutes will now be fired.

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THE AUSTRALIAN BANK CRISIS.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

THE following circular was issued late on May 3, by the directors of the National Bank of Australasia :—

To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Australasia.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

The directors of the National Bank of Australasia deeply regret to have to announce that, in consequence of the depletion of the coin reserves of the institution, owing to the exceptional withdrawals of deposits during the last fortnight, they have considered it advisable, in the interests of the shareholders, to suspend payment temporarily,pending the reconstruction of the company.

The directors, in formulating a scheme of reconstruction, have been guided to a great extent by the belief that, in order to avoid in future dangers such as are apparent at the present time, it is advisable to provide for greater strength in paid-up capital in proportion to the business transacted and to the reserve liability of shareholders.

The scheme now submitted has therefore been based on these lines, and, if it is adopted with promptitude, it will enable the business of the bank to be recommenced speedily and afford the opportunity of the retention of its extensive and valuable connection in the various colonies,and will also remove the inconvenience to which all its customers are at present unfortunately subjected.

In apportioning the payment of the proposed calls the directors have desired to study the convenience of shareholders as far as they possibly could.

It is of the utmost importance in the interests of the shareholders that prompt action be taken in order that the proposed reconstruction scheme may be carried through with the least possible delay, the only alternative being enforced liquidation, with all its well-known disadvantages and necessarily adverse influence on securities.

By order of the board of directors,
F. G. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Melbourne, 3rd May, 1893.

SCHEME OF COMPROMISE OR ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA AND ITS CREDITORS.

I. That the present bank (hereinafter called the old bank) be wound up by the Court.

II. That a call shall be made upon the contributories of the old bank of £6 per share, payable in such instalment or instalments and at such time or times as the Court at the time of sanctioning this arrangement shall think fit. (See Clause VIII.)

III.—That a new bank, to be called the National Bank of Australasia Limited, be formed under Part I. of the Companies Act 1890 with a capital of £4,000,000, divided into 150,000 preference shares of £10 each and 250,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, for the purpose (with other purposes) of acquiring all the property and assets of the old bank, wherever situated, subject to the debts and liabilities thereof, the new bank undertaking to pay, satisfy and discharge all the liabilities of the old bank in manner hereinafter provided; and also to pay the costs of and incidental to the winding-up and dissolution of the old bank ; but the formation and completion of the new bank shall not depend upon the subscription of the whole of the above-mentioned capital.

IV. That the articles of association of the new bank shall provide that the preference shares shall be preferential as to capital until the new bank shall have paid to the preference shareholders 10 half yearly dividends each at the rate of at least 7 per cent. per annum, when their preference as to capital shall cease.

V. That the articles of association of the new bank shall provide that the preference shares shall be preferential as to dividends as follows, namely :—Each half year the holders of preference shares shall be entitled to a dividend up to the rate of 5 per cent. per annum before the holders of ordinary shares are entitled to any dividend ; the holders of ordinary shares shall then be entitled to a dividend if available up to the rate of 5 per cent. per annum ; and any additional dividend shall be paid at an equal rate upon the amount paid up per share to holders of preference shares and to holders of ordinary shares.

VI. That the liquidator of the old bank shall sell to the new bank all the property and assets of every description of the old bank, including the present uncalled capital and liability of the shareholders in the old bank (to be called up as hereinbefore provided) in clause II., subject to the liabilities of the old bank, the consideration for such sale to be 250,000 ordinary shares of £10 each in the new bank credited as paid up up to £4 per share, to be issued to the shareholders of the old bank as hereinafter mentioned.

VII. That each of the members of the old bank shall be entitled to receive and shall accept one of the said ordinary shares in the new bank for each share held by him in the old bank, and his name shall, without application on his part, be entered upon the share register accordingly.

VIII. That every member of the old bank on becoming the holder of ordinary shares in the new bank, as hereinbefore provided, shall be thereby released from payment of all calls to be made as aforesaid in respect of the present uncalled capital and liability of the old bank.

IX. That the articles of association of the new bank shall provide that the sum of £2 per share on the ordinary shares in the new bank be paid as follows viz., :—

Five shillings per share one calendar month from the date of incorporation.

Five shillings per share on the corresponding date of each third calendar month thereafter, until the sum of £2 shall have been paid.

And the articles shall also provide that a further sum of £1 per share be paid as follows :—

Five shillings per share six calendar months from the date on which the last of the instalments of £2 is payable.

Five shillings per share on the corresponding date of each sixth calendar month thereafter, until the said sum of £1 shall have been paid.

And the articles shall also provide that the balance of the £6 per share shall thereafter be paid at such times as the directors of the new bank may in the interest of the new bank consider advisable, but so as not to exceed £1 per share per annum.

X. Save as hereinafter provided, every creditor of the old bank, except her Majesty's Government and the holders of the bank notes of the old bank, shall be entitled to receive the deposit receipts of the new bank for two-thirds (as nearly as practicable) of the amount of principal now owing to such creditor by the old bank, and such deposit receipts shall bear interest at the rate of interest (if any) now payable up to the time when the principal is now payable, and thereafter at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and the principal amount of such deposit receipts shall be payable in equal amounts at the expiration of five, six and seven years from the date when such principal is now payable by the old bank, but the new bank shall, upon giving to the registered holder thereof three calendar months' notice of its intention so to do, be entitled to pay off the amounts of such substituted deposit receipts before their maturity, with interest up to the expiration of the notice. The interest now due and accruing due shall be paid as on the day it became or now becomes due by the old bank, and all payments of principal and interest shall be made at the places where the same are now payable.

XI. Such deposit receipts when endorsed by the persons to whom they are issued or their legal representatives, may be registered by the holders thereof for the time being at the head office or the branch at which the same are issued, and thereupon they shall be payable to the registered holder.

XII. Save as hereinafter provided every creditor of the old bank (except as aforesaid) shall also be entitled to receive preference shares in the new bank credited as fully paid up, equal in nominal value to the balance of principal now owing to such creditor by the old bank, and not provided for by deposit receipts under clause X.

XIII. Save as hereinafter provided, the creditors of the old bank (except as aforesaid) shall accept the provisions made for them in clauses XI. and XII. of this scheme in satisfaction and discharge of all claims against the old bank, and shall at the time of their application for a new deposit receipt and shares deliver up all deposit receipts and drafts or other similar documents issued to them by the old bank to the new bank to be cancelled.

XIV. Those of the creditors of the old bank who were on the 1st day of May, 1893, corporate bodies or trustees, however constituted, without the legal power to take up preference shares in the new bank, shall be excluded from the operation of clause XII. of this scheme, and shall be entitled to the deposit receipts of the new bank as provided by clauses X. and XI. of this scheme, but for the whole amount of their claims instead of for two-thirds thereof as therein provided.

XV. With the sanction of the Supreme Court given at the time of sanctioning this arrangement, the new bank may vary the terms of clause X., with reference to creditors of the old bank in respect of current accounts by issuing to such creditors the deposit receipts mentioned in such clause for one-half only of the principal sum therein provided for and issuing deposit receipts for the remaining half of such principal sum payable at two, three and four years instead of five, six and seven years as therein provided, but the deposit receipts for two, three and four years shall bear interest only at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or by paying out of any such current account which does not exceed £100 such sum as the directors in their discretion may think fit, and the new bank may pay the amount of any bank draft issued by the old bank.

XVI. In the event of the preference shares in the new bank required to be allotted to creditors of the old bank under clause XII. exceeding the total number of 150,000 preference shares, then the proportions of deposit receipts and shares provided for in such clause shall be varied to such an extent as may be necessary to meet the case.

XVII. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, in the event of the old bank being wound up by any court outside Victoria, all the creditors of the old bank who shall prove in such winding-up shall deduct the dividends received by them in respect of such proofs from their claims before they shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions in their favor contained in clauses X., XI. and XII. of this arrangement.

XVIII. The memorandum and articles of association of the new bank as submitted herewith are hereby adopted.

XIX. The Supreme Court may alter, modify or add to this scheme as it may think fit and proper.

THE JOINT STOCK BANK.

A MEETING of shareholders in the A.J.S. Bank was held in the Protestant Hall, Sydney, on the 4th instant to consider the reconstruction scheme. Mr. W. S. Friend, chairman of directors, presided, and there was a large attendance, representative of 27,000 shares. The chairman made a statement, in which he detailed the circumstances leading up to the suspension. Heavy withdrawals commenced early in April, and for some days before the 21st, the day on which the bank suspended, the withdrawals amounted to £100,000 a day. It was decided to ask the other banks on the afternoon before the suspension for assistance. They were asked for £1,000,000. and were told that this would possibly have to be made £2,000,000 or even £3,000,000. The other banks considered the request, but owing to the largeness of the sum, the short time for consideration and the absence of several heads of the institutions, the head offices of some being in Melbourne and others in London, they declined to grant the request. It was believed that if the assistance had been granted the panic would have been stopped and suspension averted. Dealing with the reconstruction scheme the chairman said it had been slightly altered since it was first sent out. The terms on which fixed deposits were to be held were somewhat different. It was proposed that holders of preference shares be represented on the board. Under this scheme each of the present shareholders would get two shares paid up to £4 10s. in place of his existing share of £9, and he would be liable for a further £5 10s. on each share, or £11 on two shares, this being exact sum he would be liable for in the event of liquidation. It was proposed to call up 30s. on each share (payment being spread over 12 months), and whatever was called up would carry what dividends were earned. As regarded depositors, their position had been carefully secured. The total deposits were a little over £10,000,000, and of this sum the bank asked them, with the exception of certain classes of depositors,to take up about 1-7th in preferential shares, such shares to be preferential as regards capital to carry 5 per cent. interest for all time, and to participate in further dividends up to 7 per cent. Regarding the balance of their deposits (6-7ths) these were to be renewed for four years from the date of the incorporation of the new company, and then 10 per cent. would be paid, and thereafter 10 per cent. in each succeeding half year. Deposit receipts would be transferable, and would have attached coupons for the half-yearly interest. As to trustees and persons unable to take shares it was proposed that in place of preference shares they would otherwise have been required to take up deposit receipts to be given at the same rate of interest,but for the longer period of 20 years, with the right secured to the company at the expiration of 10 years to pay them off on payment of a premium of £1 per cent. This was in accordance with a suggestion received from the British depositors, but power would be reserved to issue the untaken preference shares so that the capital of the new company should be £3,000,000.

The chairman then gave figures dealing with the business of the bank in London. A year ago instructions had been given to gradually reduce the deposits there by £10,000 per month. This had been done by reducing the rate of interest on new money deposits. These deposits now amounted to £3,588,210. The bank had a reserve after the last balance of £529,372, and a further inner reserve of £249,093. The net profits for the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, had been £166,274, and a statement of assets and liabilities as on 20th April last showed that assets exceeded liabilities by £1,518,956. The scheme submitted had been carefully worked out, and he hoped would be accepted as it stood, and unanimously, as alterations meant delay and loss. The bank was one of the most popular in the colony, and there was every reason to suppose that if it re-opened shortly the ground lost by suspension would be soon regained.

The amended scheme having been read, Mr. W. M'Millan, M.L.A., moved the first resolution—

That the proposed scheme be and is hereby approved, and that the directors of the present company are hereby requested to take all proper steps for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary.

He urged the necessity of working together in adopting the scheme. Delay would injure the interests of the institution. There must be hardships inflicted on some people, but they had hardship on one side and positive ruin on the other.

After some discussion, Mr. J. T. Walker moved the addition of the following words to the resolution :—"Reserving full power to the directors to amend the scheme by limiting the time ; that there shall be two classes of shareholders." As amended, the resolution was carried unanimously, and amidst loud applause the meeting adjourned.

Subsequently a densely crowded meeting of depositors was held in the same building and under the same presidency. Mr. W. A. Long, for the chairman, read the chairman's speech and the scheme as read at the shareholders' meeting. Some of the proposals contained therein were met with considerable groaning and hissing by a number of depositors. Mr. M'Millan, M.L.A., who had been deputed to represent a large number of shareholders and depositors, moved a similar resolution to that moved at the earlier meeting, with the addition of the words "after a conference, with a committee nominated by the depositors." The key of the whole conduct of the depositors, he said, ought to be mutual co-operation and sympathy. They stood or fell together, and it would be a thousand pities to allow a grand institution like the A.J.S. Bank to be thrown into the dust. They must show that they had faith in their own institution. No scheme could be formulated that would please everybody, but nothing could be done in a case like this without sacrifice. The part of the scheme dealing with current accounts might seem harsh, but it would be absurd to saddle the new company with liabilities that it would not be able to meet.

Mr. Manning seconded the resolution. In reply to a question the chairman said depositors who were forced to take up shares would not render themselves liable to any further liability. The latter part of the meeting was noisy. A number of persons attempted to address the depositors, but were generally howled down. Mr. Creagh urged that it was unfair of the directors to force the depositors into becoming shareholders without giving an intimation as to the liability they would incur. He moved that no vote be taken on the scheme before the meeting, but the proposal was groaned down. Mr. James Curley came forward with a similar proposal, but had to give way before continued interruption and dissent. Eventually, after further excited proceedings, the resolution was carried, with three or four dissentients, and the meeting closed.

THOUGH several works at Burlington House derive a melancholy interest from the fact that they recall the last touch of a vanished hand, to none, perhaps, are attached such pathetic associations as to the little bronze statue by the late Thomas Woolner, R. A. named in the catalogue as "The Housemaid." The figure, with its rolled-up sleeves and bucket hardby, is modelled in the simplest style of realism to suit the subject, but the face will be recognized by all who can remember her as that of the poet-artist's dead wife. There is something very touching in this proof that the inspiration under which thirty years ago he wrote "My Beautiful Lady" should have held him under its spell to the last.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER's reported ill-health is exaggerated. His state at present is not worse than it has been for the last five months. Since his winter at St. Leonards over work has prevented recovery from one of those frequent relapses to which his chronic nervous disorder subjects him.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPIN AND SPOUSE IN SUNLAND.

THE following according to a contributor to the *Lady* may be taken as a fair specimen of a lady's day in the mofusil,

She wakes at five, to find her dusky handmaid tendering a cup of tea. As she dresses, the sound of a horse's feet on the gravel under the porch reminds her to put aside a lump of sugar for *Saladin* ; and she is soon patting that good animal's neck as he bears her at a brisk canter through the soft morning air. A large kangaroo-hound, leaping and bounding, leads the way, and a fat pug ambles gamely in the rear. At the turn of the road, however, the latter will leave her and waddle home to his mat in the Verandah. The sun is not yet visible so there is time to ride across the maidan, or plain to the Monkey Rock where the faquir lives, or round to the Vishnavite Temple on the main road, and home by the big tank. Before the station gongs have sounded eight, *Saladin* is in his stall and his mistress in her bath. After the toilet comes breakfast, a not unsubstantial meal. Breakfast over, the head servant, a vulpine person, whose appearance—that of a foreign Field Marshal in bistre—disarms suspicion, brings what he calls his "kyount," an ingenious instrument, by means of which this subtle financier more than doubles his legitimate income. To check every item would be imposible ; but to suffer the nefarious document to pass altogether unchallenged were to woo spoliation ; so our Mem Sahib seats herself upon the opposition bench, and with a puckered brow goes into committee of supply.

"Why three annas for eggs ?"

"Yeggs plenty dear, Ma'am, the yegg-hens all eat by the chackalls."

"What is this word ?"

"Vendium, Ma'am—vendium."

"Vendium !"

"To give prapper taste to the curry, Ma'am. The master making hangry on cook last week for no vendium."

"And why do you charge me for a chicken ? I had no fowls yesterday."

"Not yshicken, Ma'am.' 'Cheerka '—the nut to make wash for Missey baba's hair." &c.

In the end Mem Sahib saves two farthings and the Field Marshal pockets a tainted shilling.

The audit over, the lady proceeds to the store-room, where her arrival is awaited by the lamp-wallah, and the coach-man and the cook.

The first wants oil and wicks and a new lamp-chimney, the crows having broken yet another. It may be observed that the crow in India is as hardworked a scapegoat as the cat in England. The coachman wants gram (pulse given to horses) ; the cook desires a multitude of things. In the back-ground hovers the Field Marshal, keenly observant. He allows no pickings and stealings in which he has not the lion's share. The commissariat arrangements being satisfactorily completed, some business is transacted with the tailor, an important and normal adjunct of an Anglo-Indian household, who, week in week out throughout the year, is to be found stitching, hemming, and darning on his little mat in the corner of the verandah, being never missed except on Sundays and certain recognised epochs of solemn festival. After the tailor's work is apportioned, Mem Sahib seeks the nursery. Between twelve and two o'clock she either pays visits or stays at home to receive them. There is, of course, not nearly so much visiting up-country as in the Presidency towns, but the above-mentioned interval being by sacred custom set apart for visitors, Mem Sahib must be prepared to receive contingent callers, taking care not to be caught either in her high apron or in her own frock. At two o'clock tiffin is served ; after which, reading, writing, or a nap consumes the time till five o'clock tea. Then to the Station Club, where, if actively disposed Mem Sahib plays tennis till dark. If she prefers to take things easily, she watches the games, reads the papers, or talks to her friends. and hears "the station gup."

At eight o'clock the mofussil dines, and our Mem Sahib and her husband sit down in their creeper-covered verandah to a neat little repast, daintily served upon a prettily arranged table which has given the Field Marshall an opportunity of proving himself to be a skilled artist in floral decoration ; the material at his disposal, it may be observed, being perhaps nothing more than a rose or two and a handful of varigated croton-leaves.

The Field Marshall also writes the menu, and this gives him an opportunity of displaying the boldness and originality of his spelling. Mem Sahib having ordered a loin of mutton and a duck salmi, followed by jam puffs, will at first be startled to see these comestibles figuring in the bill of fare as "Roast Lion" "Stewed Duke," and "Baked Pups." Such items as "Bublunsquik," "Hamlet," and "Canals" are mysterious, and the unpractised eye does not readily resolve them into their equivalents of bubble-and-squeak omelet, and quenelles.

Dinner being over, the "Master" smokes a cheroot or two in the verandah. Then a little music, a glance at Orion, and to bed.

If her husband's duties take him into the disttrict, Mem Sahib may during the cool season accompany him on a tour, thus obtaining an opportunity of observing native life and enjoying rural scenery from points of view inaccessible to persons cooped within the limits of a civil station or a military cantonment.

She may wake one morning under a canvas roof in a leafy grove of mango-trees. surrounded by a Mediterranean of millet, sugar-cane, and rice. Dotted over the green expanse are numerous wells which, responsive to the labour of sleepy oxen, pour forth life to root and blade, and as the crystal water gushes through the furrows the monotonous song of the husbandman floats on the morning breeze.

Near at hand is a somnolent terra-cotta village, whence all day long half-naked children peep furtively at the tents, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the mysterious white lady. Of white men they have a nebulous comprehension, but the Mem Sahib appertains to the occult.

Let her give the brown pickanninies a treat, and when the sun is well aslant in the west walk through the village ; there she will see—

"The shuttle float adown the rainbow loom
The ductile clay beneath the plastic hand
Rise graceful from the swift-revolving wheel ;
The painted rush grow textile. and the silk,
Of floral fleeces tortured into yarn ;
The pilgrim resting at the temple door.
With wealth of lotos gathered for the shrine ;
The graceful group of maidens by the well,
The dart-straight beauties with their limpid load ;
The thronged bazaar, the conference at eve
Of village fathers, neath the hamlet tree."

A few days more, and she will be halting on the margin of a bird-haunted lake, along whose reedy verges snipe and wild-fowl are plentiful as rooks on an Eglish fallow. As she sits in the shade by the water, she may mark the tireless kingfisher make his iridescent death-dart among the minnows ; she may watch the great slate-coloured cranes standing motionless and impassive as stone statues, untill a green frog tries to pass unobserved under the heart-shaped leaves of the lilies. She may observe how the rails and ousels chase one another with strange cries through the sedges, while the lazy buffaloes wallow in their warm mud-bath, and the little white heron talks to them as they doze.

The following day finds the Mem Sahib camping in the heart of sylvan solitudes, to which her husband has been led more by his love of sport than by the call of duty. Here deep-voiced beasts chaunt her vespers and sweet-toned birds trill her reveille. Here, under the mighty sal trees, she may view the furred and feathered wood-folk in their home. A family of silver-grey monkeys swing from bough to bough, scaring a pair of golden aurioles from their favourite twig, and making the trees bend as by the passage of a wind-squall. Then a grey wild-cat noiseless as a shadow, glides stealthily past, stopping for a moment to listen to a toucan that is sending forth its strange note from a neighbouring pipal-tree. The intence silence of noon is broken by the cry of a peacock, soon is heard the coo of the wild pigeon followed by the crescendo note of the koal and the busy tap of the woodpecker. As evening approaches, all the varied insect sounds from earth and air, and tree that form the alto of the forests harmony gradually swell into song and Mem Sahib, as she listens to the hymn, is aware that she has passed beyond the borne of Society, with its morning calls aed its table of precedence, and is alone with Nature in her sa nctuary.

Should she desire to penetrate yet more deeply into the arcana of the forest, let her put herself under the guidance of the head shikarri, her husband's tried friend and coadjutor in the more delicate matters of woodcraft and the Chase. If she can secure the old man's confidence—and this task is not a hard one—he will lift for her the veil of many a woodland mystery. Who knows as well as he the stream where the barasingha drinks, and the glade where the bison grazes ? Who but he can lead her to the tiger's cave, the grim occupant of which fell to his matchlock only ten days before ? He points out the spot, the turf torn and blood-sprent, where the wild dogs pulled down the spotted stag last night ; he shows her the habitation of the jungle-bee and the pendent home of the red ant ; he brings her the pitcher-shaped nest of the tailorbird, with a firefly stuck in its portal far a lamp ; nay, if she wishes it he will hide her behind the karaunda bushes that overhang the waterfall while a panther is taking its bath in the pool below.

Before she returns to station life she may perhaps, sit with her husband in his leafy ambush among the teak-branches while he waits for big game ; she may even have fired one of his rifles. Cases are on record of the striped monarch himself having fallen a victim to the skill of an English Atalanta. Much interest was once caused by a telegram stating that a lady had killed five tigers in the Terai, and, while all India was admiring her skill and courage, an English newspaper gravely took the fair sportswoman to task for her truculence. Inquiry, however, showed that the lady had bagged only one tiger, a *fine* one.

But however delightful this greenwood life may be, a fortnight or so must bring it to a close, and Mem Sahib is once more seen in the evening in her favourite lounging-chair at the Club. She is somewhat browner than when she set out, her eye is brighter, her step firmer, she has some pretty sketches to show, and some new subject to talk about.

Life in the Presidency towns is that of London with a difference. Society is smaller, the discharge of social duties is less perfunctory, and friendship is warmer. The English in India as a body are, in proportion to their means, perhaps the most generous people on earth. A keen-eyed visitor to our great dependency gave it as his belief that if a subscription list were sent round any Indian station asking for contributions on behalf of a person, name not given, said to be in great distress, nature not specified, the appeal, no matter how reduced might be the allowances, or how depreciated the rupee, would be not only gravely received, but liberally responded to ; and in this estimate the astute observer was not far wrong. At the same time, wanton extravagance is almost unknown Everyone in London knows the pecuniary position of everyone else, so there is no inducement to indulge in lavish expenditure from the idle desire to appear richer than one is.

In the presidency towns there is much to be done by an Englishwoman who seeks occupation beyond her own domestic establishment. There is a large resident Eurasian population, speaking our language, wearing our garb, and holding our creed. The great majority of this community is sadly in need of support, both moral and material, and in spite of the difficulties that surround the Indo-Briton question, something undoubtedly might be done by earnest and concerted effort to render the position of these poor people less painful, and to make their life more hopeful.

Then there are civil orphanages and military orphanages, refuges and schools, guilds and societies. There is also the National Indian Association, an institution having for its object the social development of Indian ladies, and the promotion of friendly intercourse between them and our own country-women.

In the cool season, Mem Sahib can play at tennis or at golf ; she can practice archery, or enjoy a gallop thrice a-week with the hounds. If she has a turn for art, she will find various openings for her talents. Amateur theatricals flourish, concerts are an established institution, for music is strenuously cultivated, and painting is encouraged by annual exhibitions.

As the years roll, by and the little flock springs up around her, a shadow begins to fall across our Mem Sahib's sunny path. It is the gloom of a great sorrow that, sooner or later, confronts every Anglo-Indian mother. At last the day arrives when the necessity of looking this sorrow bravely in the face can no longer be avoided. India is a land of bitter partings that press the life from out old hearts as well as from out young ones, and Mem Sahib has to decide whether she will leave her husband or say good-bye to her children. The children *must* go home ; it is desirable for their moral life ; it is necessary for their education it is indis-ensable for their health. The question then is, shall the bread-winner be left alone in the silent house, unsupported by the loving sympathy that braced him in the days of his youth and strength, and is needed ten-fold more now that middle age has arrived and energy is on the wane, or shall the little ones who have never known what it is to want a mother's care, shall those tender wee things be sent across the wide, weary ocean and be left to the mercy of strangers in what to them is practically a foreign land ?

The circumstances peculiar to the case will govern the decision. Let us hope that Mem Sahib is wise, and settles everything for the best. In no case need she entirely lose touch of either good-man or weans. India and England are connected by excellent lines of steamships, and leave and furlough regulations are on a not ungenerous scale. A few years more and the girls, now grown to womanhood, rejoin their parents in the East. The sons, if capable and industrious, not unfrequently obtain either civil or military employment in the land to which their parents have devoted their best days, or they may strike out new paths elsewhere. The years roll on and by the time that Mem Sahib and her husband leave the shores of India for ever, the girls most probably are married. Soon the necessity will arrive for their little ones to seek an asylum in the Old Country and where can they find a warmer welcome or a kinder home than in the comfortable and well-to do habitation which although enriched and embellished by many a rare and graceful memento of Sunland, contains no treasure more valuable. no ornament more beautiful, than the honest heart and kindly smile of Grandmamma Mem Sahib ?

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending May 22, as compared with the statement of May 16, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 22. Rs.	A.	P.	May 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,95,39,234	5	4	1,83,97,046	5	4
Other Deposits, &c.	4,20,79,052	15	8	4,37,76,838	15	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,67,026	3	9	2,06,662	2	11
Sundries	34,25,372	15	2	35,13,687	7	1
Rs.	9,01,10,686	7	11	9,07,94,234	15	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	82,23,496	0	0	90,72,760	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	54,75,123	8	0	54,70,023	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,65,59,356	0	7	1,63,46,268	8	5
Credits on do.	1,11,70,303	8	10	1,12,07,722	11	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,54,59,281	13	7	2,56,20,200	15	9
Balances with other Banks	7,21,074	3	4	5,14,587	3	4
Bullion	5,03,144	8	6	3,967	6	4
Dead Stock	12,54,196	2	11	12,56,247	1	4
Stamps	10,357	14	3	10,041	3	3
Sundries	19,62,891	8	5	19,80,269	6	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	76,50,046	0	3	69,85,323	9	1
Do. at Branches	1,11,51,315	3	3	1,23,27,115	5	8
Rs.	9,01,10,686	7	11	9,07,94,234	15	1

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to May 22 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	27,32,07?	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,89,890	Inc.
Other Deposits	16,97,786	do.
Post Bills	39,636	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,44,164	Inc.
Loans	1,83,090	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	37,420	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,60,919	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,64,722	Dec.
Do. at Branches	11,75,700	Inc.

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN tells a grim tale of his early struggles in the "*Idler*." He can scarcely remember the time when the idea of winning fame as an author had not occurred to him, and so he determined very early to adopt the literary profession. He arrived at King's-cross railway station from Glasgow with the conventional half-crown in his pocket, and went through a very hard experience, living in a garret in Stamfordstreet. "Sometimes for a fortnight together, I never had a dinner—save, perhaps, on Sunday, when a good-natured Hebe would bring me convertly a slice from the landlord's joint. My favourite place of refreshment was the Caledonian Coffee-house in Covent-garden. Here, for a few coppers, I could feast on coffee and muffins—muffins saturated with butter, and worthy of the gods ! Then, issuing forth, full-fed, glowing, oleaginous, I would light my pipe and wander out into the lighted streets." Criticism for the literary weeklies brought some grist to the mill, while he was preparing his first twin-offering to the muses. With the publication of these two books he was fairly launched on the stormy waters of literature, and he felt happy enough when Lewes vowed in the *Fortnightly* that even if he "never wrote another line, his place among pastoral poets would be undisputed." "I think," writes Mr. Buchanan, "I must have seemed rather conceited and 'bouncible,' for I have a vivid remembrance of a *Fortnightly* dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond, when Anthony Trollope, angry with me for expressing a doubt about the poetical greatness of Horace, wanted to fling a decanter at my head ! It was about this time that an omniscient publisher, after an interview with me, exclaimed (the circumstance is historical), I don't like that young man ; he talked to me as if he was God Almighty—or *Lord Byron* !"

MRS. LOWE, we are told in Mr. Patchett Martin's "Life and Letters of Lord Sherbrooke," was a "tremendous partisan" whenever her husband was in any way concerned, which explanation gives point to the following story : "At a dinner at Lady Waldegrave's the guests had all paired off till only Disraeli and Mrs. Lowe were left ; with his inscrutable smile, and complete appreciation of the humour of the situation, Disraeli bowed and extended his arm : 'I suppose there's no help for it, Mrs. Lowe, when both burst into hearty laughter.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WRITING the other day the "Broad Arrow" said :—It seems probable that if any troops are sent up to reinforce our outpost beyond Gilghit, the corps selected will be the 23rd Pioneers. We are so accustomed in England to speak of the Ghoorkhas and Sikhs as the flower of the Indian army, that very little is known west of Bombay of this most distinguished corps. But in its own country there is no regiment harder to get into, more certain to bring advancement to its officers, or more highly thought of by the authorities, than is the 23rd Punjab Infantry. Among its recent commanding officers are two of the most distinguished generals in the Indian army, viz. Brigadier-General Sir Henry Collett, K.C.B.—who has just given up the command of the Peshawur District—and his successor in the command, Colonel (local Major-General) Stedman, C.B., the Quartermaster-General in India. A glance at the list of past and present officers will show that these two by no means exhaust the list of officers with a distinguished record. To have been adjutant of the 23rd Pioneers is a feather in any man's cap. The reason for all this is not far to seek. The regiment is a caste one, recruited entirely among the lower class Sikhs. There are three classes of Sikhs : the Sikhs proper, the Dogra Sikhs—who are not pure members of the Sikh community—and the low-caste Sikhs, who are known as Mazbees. It is from this last class that the 23rd are recruited, and they are amongst the very best soldiers that we have in India, they combining the fighting qualities of the Sikhs with an absence of religious disability, which enables them to turn their hands to anything. The consequence is that not only are they invariably employed in any big frontier war, but, in addition, they are always engaged upon some useful work in times of peace. They were with Lord Roberts throughout the Afghan war of 1878-80, and since that time they have been employed on various public works.

The entrance of the British squadron into Hampton Roads is described in the American journals as one of the finest sights ever seen in those waters. The way in which the ships were handled excited much admiration, as did the ships themselves, while the Blake, carrying the flag of Vice-Admiral J. O. Hopkins, was an object of curiosity. She is described as the largest, fastest, most heavily armed cruiser in existence, except the sister ship recently launched. Her displacement is 9,000 tons, and her engines of 20,000 horse-power, which drive twin screws and send that huge arsenal through the water at over 23 miles an hour. Yet she is not the fastest of all classes of cruisers, for Argentina has sent one built by Sir William Armstrong which steamed at the rate of 23½ knots an hour. She bears the curious name of the Ninth de Julio. But the Blake could sink the other in a few minutes ; and her armament astonished the reporters, who tell remarkable tales, as, for instance, that her broadside guns, of which she has a double row, can each fire a shot of 360 lbs. in a dead straight line for 24 miles. Even the figures they give "fail to describe the feeling of impressiveness the sight of this great arsenal conveys. The admirals and senior officers of the foreign warships left New York on an excursion to Chicago over the New York Central Railroad, and were to return via the Pennsylvania Road, in order to afford an opportunity to visit many places of interest en route.

In the current issue of the "English Illustrated Magazine" there is an excellent account of a cruise made by torpedo-boat No. 65 from Queenstown to Sheerness, written and illustrated by Mr. F. T. Jane, a gentleman who has many friends in the naval service. More graphic pictures of life in, or on, a torpedo-boat—for if ever the latter expression was permissible it is in this connection—we do not remember to have seen. Mr. Jane's descriptive powers with pen and pencil will be quite sufficient to prevent anyone with a weak stomach following his example and taking a sea cruise in a torpedo-boat. Here is what he has to say about a night attack :—"The boat steals up until a shot from the enemy shows that concealment is no longer possible. Then it is full speed ahead ; flames rise from the funnel, bullets, shot and shell fall around in ceaseless hail, darkness, confusion, noise and flashes. The tubes are already trained, all the officer in charge of them has to do is to wait till the enemy is in line with the sights of the director. The moment comes, if he is alive there is a flash, the torpedo plunges into the sea. There is a roar like thunder, dull and muffled, a giant wave rises and envelopes the doomed enemy in its embrace, and returning, bears away what remains of the torpedo-boat. Then silence and the blackness of the night. The torpedo has gone home." The pictures illustrating this graphic account have only to be seen to be appreciated, but none will appreciate their mastering of detail more than the torpedo-men who have already acted the scene in simulated warfare.

The war games best calculated to yield really useful results are those which are sometimes played in anticipation of some field-day or series of manœuvres. It is surprising how often there is a total disagreement between the probable issues arrived at, severally, by real men on real ground, and those brought about with lead pieces upon the map or model. Ground features, so apparently insignificant that their existence is undiscovered even upon the largest scale maps, will sometimes suffice to alter the entire situation. Speaking generally, the common result of much playing of war games is to inculcate the mistaken idea that, given certain data, a combat has a fixed issue. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. One of the first things which it is essential to appreciate is that in war there is no such thing as certainty, and that it is the unexpected which very frequently happens. All that the best general can do is to ensure the desired result as far as he is able, and make proper preparations for meeting the difficulty in case of failure.

There has been a great deal of concern lately in the Channel Squadron, more especially in the flagship, the Royal Sovereign, at the frequency of cases of fever of a typhoidal type occurring recently. For a long time no natural reasons could be alleged for the prevalence of the disease, but, as usual, on investigation, it turned out to be due to the defective system of the closets. This is entirely bad, suitable enough for service on shore or in a harbour ship, but in all its details wrong for a seagoing battleship. When the ships roll, as at sea they do and must, the weather side is temporarily deprived of its share of water and *vice versa* in the case of the leeward closets. There are other arrangements, moreover, whereby powerful stenches are engendered and propagated to the grievous discomfort of some—mostly officers. It is said that the whole system of sanitary work on board our very newest ships is in reality quite antiquated, and that it is high time the whole matter was looked into.

An unforeseen result of sending British men-of-war to New York is reported. It is said that the crew of the Blake are deserting wholesale, some seventy having already disappeared. We shall have to amend Mr. Gilbert's lines in H. M. S. Pinafore, by introducing a saving clause. He might have been a Proossian, a French, or Turk, or Roossian. So far so good, but when it comes to—"In spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he remains an Englishman, we shall have to except a decided penchat for transferring himself to America. He has been known so often to do it before. In the war of 1812 the crews of the American ships consisted almost entirely of British deserters.

The Belgian Minister of War, General Pontus, is about to retire. One of the first duties of his successor will be to propose, in accordance with the King's often repeated wishes, a new law suppressing the present system of conscription in the Belgian Army, and replacing it by obligatory service without substitution. This measure, which had no chance of being accepted by the former electors, will become possible with manhood suffrage. The aim is to make a more equal distribution of the military burdens and to increase the defensive resources of Belgian neutrality.

The Dahomey expedition is now over. General Dodds, just before leaving Dahomey for France, received a letter from Behanzin, offering his submission on condition of his status and place of residence being settled. The General was instructed to reply that Behanzin might reside in Senegal or elsewhere, but not in Dahomey. Behanzin's rejoinder, telegraphed to Paris, was that his religion and his former Royal rank precluded him from quitting Dahomey, and that he would wish to live at Cana or Abomey. He will now be offered a safe conduct and invited to negotiate at Kotonou or Whydah.

The report of the French Army Committee upon the much discussed "loi des cadres," now described rather as a "loi d'encadrement," having for its chief purpose to embody the Reserves, has been presented by its president, M. Mezieres. The project thus shaped is no longer that of M. de Freycinet as prepared by his Cabinet and the staff. Neither can it be described as that of the Superior Council of War, or of General Loizillon. It is rather a combination arrived at by proposals and concessions on the part of the Minister and the Army Committee. We give its principal features as they affect the several arms. Infantry : 72 regiments to have each a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and six majors; 73 regiments with a supplementary lieutenant-colonel and one major less. Every Infantry regiment will have a paymaster, and a "capitaine d'habillement," who may be maintained until the age of 60, as well as twelve first and eleven second captains, and thirty subalterns. The number of battalions of 'chasseurs a pied' is not to be increased, as was first proposed. The Cavalry will be provided with officers according to the law of 1875, the projects having been abandoned, but the paymaster will serve as in the Infantry, and one of the captains will assume the duties of the "capitaine d'habillement." In the Artillery, a major and three second captains will be added to each of the 38 regiments, two captains to the pontoon regiments, and one each to the fortress regiments and mountain batteries.

NOTICES.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of R. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

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FER BRAVAIS



most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS—
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THE public are cautioned against purchasing *spurious and worthless imitations* of the above Celebrated Brand of Sumatra covered Cigars All genuine boxes have three distinctive outside labels, and our Firm's Signature in red across the yellow label on the front of the box.

Purchasers should scrutinise every box they buy, and refuse any offered them, which do not answer this description.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

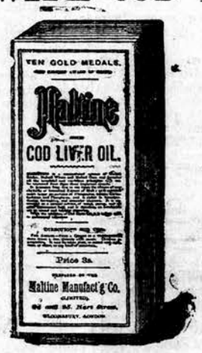
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
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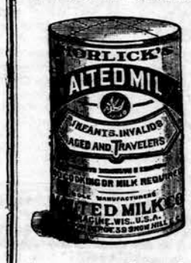
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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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ASK FOR
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and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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Malted Milk.



The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS.
THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.



EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, it never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES



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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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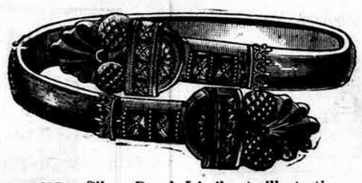
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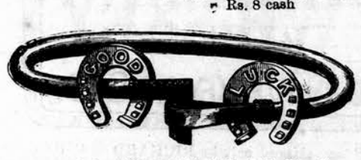
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3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.



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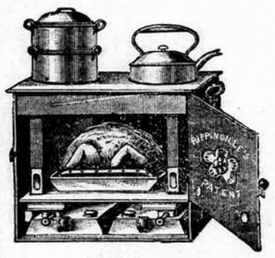


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KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES!

The best, cheapest, most economical, efficient and effective Oil Stoves in the World.

THE COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, SPEED and ECONOMY, MAKE THEM A REAL LUXURY,



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A very useful Stove, fitted with patent sliding tanks, having two 4½" improved burners.



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One of the most successful and favorite Stoves. Patent sliding tanks with 4½" moveable burners.



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One of the most complete and perfect Oil Cooking Stoves, ever introduced, being a complete substitute for a coal range. Patent sliding tanks with 6" improved burners.



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BENGER'S FOOD
Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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Do you want to be noted for keeping the best Whiskey anywhere round? Then get the "Three Star" Brand, "Old Bushmills," bottled by the Company---Labels, corks, and capsules bearing their name. To be obtained of
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THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
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Price Lists free on application.



THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

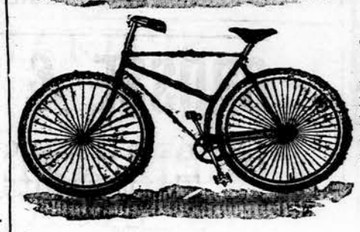
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Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

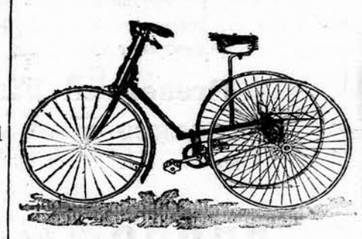
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THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY"

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price ..... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona..... Rs. 335 cash



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.
The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.
All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.
Can be digested by the most delicate infant.
Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the **BEST** of all Foods

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says—"I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.
Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.
Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.
Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by
CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.
Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

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